

# Jordan Times

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## Labour has narrow lead over Tories

LONDON (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party was slightly ahead of the ruling Conservative Party in an opinion poll released Tuesday. The ICM poll for Wednesday's Guardian newspaper gave Labour 43 per cent against 41 for the Conservatives. The minority Liberal Democrat Party had 12 per cent. A month ago the major parties each received 39 per cent support in the same poll. The Liberal Democrats had 17. The latest result is in line with a series of polls showing the two parties either neck-and-neck or trading a minor lead — often within the bounds of statistical error. The closeness of opinion polls, with an election due within the next nine months, has financial markets of edge. The pound fell against the German mark Tuesday on early fears the Guardian poll would show a much larger Labour lead. British Prime Minister John Major has helped his party claw back a large lead Labour built up before the conservatives dumped former leader Margaret Thatcher last November. However, the Guardian ICM poll was taken last Friday and Saturday, after Mr. Major delivered a keynote address to the annual Conservative Party conference — suggesting it may not have had the impact the ruling party had hoped.

## Begin wants to replace Shamir

TEL AVIV (R) — The only son of former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, member of parliament Benjamin Begin, said Tuesday that he wanted to be prime minister. "It is my intention, after Mr. Yitzhak Shamir decides to finish his term as prime minister, to request the faith of my Likud colleagues as candidate... to the premiership," the younger Begin, a 48-year-old geologist, told Israel Television. He entered politics in 1968, saying friends had persuaded him to stand in the Likud Party's nomination process to the Knesset (parliament). On Tuesday he declined to say what had prompted his latest decision and whether his father had influenced him. Unless parliament passes a law introducing direct elections for the post of prime minister, Mr. Begin must first win leadership of his rightwing party. Such a law is under consideration. Elections are scheduled for November 1992 but government sources say they could take place as early as February if a government crisis erupts over peace efforts. Mr. Shamir, 77, has not announced whether he intends to stand for re-election. Asked if Mr. Shamir was aware of his decision, the younger Begin replied: "Whoever needs to know, knows." His father, 78, was prime minister for six years and led Israel to a 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. That earned him the Nobel Peace Prize.

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## France urges U.S., British return to UNESCO

PARIS (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand Tuesday implicitly urged the United States and Britain to return to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and use it to build a post-cold war order based on democracy. Mr. Mitterrand spoke at the opening of the biennial general conference of the UNESCO, grouping 2,000 delegates from 163 member countries. "I call on all states today to come and rejoin this sort of world power of thinking and creativity that all of you represent," Mr. Mitterrand said. The appeal appeared to be directed at the United States and Britain, who have sent only observer missions to the U.N. agency since walking out in the mid-1980s.

## Rashid trial postponed for 6 days

ATHENS (AP) — The trial of a Palestinian charged with murder in the 1982 mid-air bombing of a Pan Am Jumbo jet was postponed Tuesday for eight days to give defense lawyers time to study the evidence against him. The postponement also gives the new president of the three-member felony court enough time to study the indictment against 41-year-old Mohammad Rashid. Apostolos Karagiannopoulos replaced court President Christos Anastopoulos after he had a heart attack. The court will reconvene on Oct. 23 after defense lawyers study a list of documents that catalogue the exhibits against Mr. Rashid. The list was turned over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which carried out the six-year investigation that led to Mr. Rashid's 1988 arrest in Athens.

## Fundamentalists kill Egyptian beer seller

ASSUIT, Egypt (R) — Seven suspected Muslim fundamentalists stabbed a beer vendor to death, police sources said Tuesday. Seven masked men broke into Mohammad Ibrahim's home in Upper Egypt, stabbed him several times in front of his wife and two children, then fled. Police sources said fundamentalists had warned 40-year-old Ibrahim against selling beer and apparently killed him when he refused to comply.

## 4 Turks arrested with 3.5 tonnes of hashish

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian security forces arrested four Turks trying to smuggle 3.5 tonnes of hashish into the country, police sources said Tuesday. An Egyptian navy ship and a police helicopter chased the four men for six hours off Egypt's Red Sea coast before arresting them with the haul.

## Honecker 'does not seek asylum in Chile'

SANTIAGO (AP) — Margot Honecker, the wife of the last communist ruler of the former East Germany, said her husband would like to live in Chile temporarily, but is not seeking asylum here. Interviewed Monday night by the Chilean state television, Mrs. Honecker said her husband has recovered "from a series of very serious surgeries, but he will never be a completely healthy man again." She said the 79-year-old former communist ruler, who is in Moscow, suffers from kidney problems. Mrs. Honecker, who has been in Chile since Oct. 4, was interviewed at the house of her daughter, Sonja, who lives here with her Chilean husband, Leonard Yanez.

## Tunisia recalls envoy from Sudan

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia has recalled its ambassador to Sudan in protest against the Khartoum government's support for Tunisian Muslim fundamentalist leader Rachid Ghannouchi, a diplomatic source said Tuesday. The source said Ambassador Ezzedine Mansour was already back in Tunis. After a meeting Monday, the politburo of the ruling Democratic Constitutional Union (RCD) expressed its "strong disapproval" of the support it said Sudan gave to Tunisian fundamentalists.

## Assad, Baker meet amid countdown to Palestinian decision

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Tuesday but the fate of a Middle East peace conference hung on a decision by Palestinians on whether to go to the negotiating table. Mr. Baker arrived from Amman where he urged Palestinians not to miss the peace opportunity. He went straight into a meeting with Mr. Assad to iron out final details before the probable dispatch of conference invitations this weekend.

The Palestinians must decide their position within the next few days — the Palestine National Council (PNC) is due to meet in Tunisia Wednesday when Mr. Baker will be in Israel. Mr. Baker is determined to convene the conference by the end of this month to meet a target set by President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

A U.S. official said Mr. Baker spoke by telephone late Monday with Faisal Husseini, a Palestinian negotiator who has led a delegation from the Israeli-occupied territories which has been negotiating over the terms of participation. Earlier reports said Syria, in talks with Mr. Baker Tuesday, was to throw its weight behind a



U.S. Secretary of State James Baker confers with Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber prior to his departure for Syria Tuesday morning (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Lausanne at the end of this month.

The Assad-Baker talks were reported to cover Syria's reluctance to attend negotiations dealing with the regional weapons buildup and scarce water resources.

Mr. Assad has given tentative approval for peace talks with Israel. But last month he told Mr. Baker he was reluctant to participate in the phase of the talks that would deal with water resources, the environment, the arms buildup in the region and Palestinian refugees.

Since then, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan all have reaffirmed their attendance.

Mr. Baker is hoping that will help him persuade Mr. Assad to go along.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Sharaa said Monday he was confident the conference would be convened "by the end of the month or perhaps it will be delayed for a couple of weeks."

"We will know in a reasonably short time if we will have an active peace process for the region, or not," Mr. Baker said Monday night after a three-hour meeting with His Majesty King Hussein in Amman.

Palestinian leaders say that Washington's assurances so far on Palestinian representation and the status of Arab East Jerusalem were inadequate.

Mr. Hussein, due to meet Mr. Baker in occupied Jerusalem Wednesday, said Palestinians hoped to assemble a conference delegation within days.

But that depends on the PLO, which sent a team to Amman as part of preparations for the crucial meeting of its Central Council.

Mr. Baker's message to Palestinians is: The terms might not be good but they are the best you can hope for.

He argues it will lead to a process in which Israel will come under pressure to withdraw from occupied territories and improve the lives of Palestinians living under occupation.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday receives Palestinian leaders Faisal Husseini and Hanan Ashrawi (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## King receives Palestinian leaders, reviews Mideast peace process

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received at the Royal Court three Palestinian leaders from the occupied Arab West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The King exchanged views with the three — Hanan Ashrawi, Faisal Husseini and Zakaria Al Agha on a political settlement to the Palestine problem and preparations for the proposed Mideast peace conference, stressing the importance of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination — the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

Senior officials attended the meeting.

Earlier, Prime Minister Taher Masri and the three Palestinian leaders reviewed the outcome of the latest round of talks between Jordan and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and contacts between the three Palestinians and Mr. Baker in Washington.

Discussions focused on the current efforts to convene the conference that would ensure the

withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab lands, Petra said.

Following the meeting with the King and Mr. Masri, Mr. Husseini said that the talks were positive and the meetings were part of a series of Jordanian-Palestinian talks designed to give momentum to the peace process that would guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Questions like means of halting Israeli settlement programmes, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the question of Jerusalem were discussed at the meeting.

Mr. Husseini expressed his belief that the political discussions which took place in Amman would have a positive impact on the peace process.

"The Palestinian and Jordanian positions are identical with regard to the question of Jerusalem and we have to wage the battle together," Mr. Husseini said.

## PLO team ends talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation wound up the latest round of talks with Jordanian officials Tuesday on coordination ahead of the proposed Middle East peace conference.

Prime Minister Taher Masri met with the delegation, which included PLO Executive Committee members Mahmoud Mazen, Abdullah Hourani, Yasser Abed Rabbo and Suleiman Najjib, and briefed them on the outcome of Monday's talks here with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

The delegation also held talks with Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber and other officials.

Also included in the PLO delegation's discussions here were issues and modalities related to the peace conference. Jordan has offered the umbrella of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the conference so that obstacles in the way of the first Arab-Israeli peace talks could be overcome.

Mr. Abed Rabbo was quoted as saying Monday that the PLO had requested the Jordanians to convey to Mr. Baker the organisation's unfulfilled demands for assurances ahead of the peace conference. No further details were immediately available, but Mr. Baker's comments to the press Monday evening indicated that the U.S. was not moving towards meeting the demands.

The PLO delegation was expected to leave late Tuesday or early Wednesday for Tunis to attend a crucial meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), which will make the final decision on Palestinian representation in the peace conference.

Meanwhile, the head of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan Brigadier Naim Al Khatib, was quoted as praising

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## PLO hardens its position following unacceptable U.S. demand on delegates

### Snags over representation, Jerusalem and settlements remain

By Lamin K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership yesterday hardened its position towards Palestinian participation in the proposed Middle East peace conference following American pressures to deliver a list of candidates to the peace talks to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during his visit to Amman, according to Palestinian officials in Amman and Tunis.

The officials said that Mr. Baker, who left Amman for Damascus Tuesday, had asked for a list of 30 to 40 candidates from the Israeli-occupied territories, excluding Jerusalem, to be conveyed through different channels, the officials said.

The officials told the Jordan Times that the U.S. was insisting on receiving the list before Thursday when Mr. Baker is expected to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The American determination to exclude the representation of Palestinians in the diaspora and East Jerusalem is expected to have negative influence on the debate over the issue by the PLO Central Council, which is scheduled to convene today in Tunis, Palestinian officials said.

Although PLO officials said that the organisation was still expected to endorse a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, it viewed the American pressures as attempts to take the PLO out of the political picture even prior to the convening of the peace conference.

Consequently, the officials said, the PLO is now more determined not to compromise its demands over the status of Jerusalem and representation of Palestinians in the occupied territories and diaspora and its call for an immediate halt of Israeli settlements as prerequisites for Palestinian participation in the peace conference.

According to the officials, the PLO will reject any attempts by the U.S. to discuss the list of Palestinian delegates with Israel. Despite Mr. Baker's denial, the PLO believes that the American official insisted on the names of Palestinian candidates so that he could discuss them with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Thursday.

The officials said that the PLO leadership had decided that if the Americans would allow Israel to veto Palestinian names it will also insist that it would not accept any Israeli negotiators "who were implicated in any way in massacres or torture of Palestinians."

Palestinian officials here and in Tunis said that there was total unity

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## Bush says he will keep 'the pressure on' Iraq

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. President George Bush vowed Monday to "keep the pressure on" Iraq until it destroys all its weapons of mass destruction.

"Saddam Hussein will not scorn the will of the world. Iraq must never again threaten its neighbors," Mr. Bush said at a ceremony welcoming the Emir of Bahrain to the White House. Sheikh Isa Ben Salman al Khalifa lauded Mr. Bush's leadership and predicted that "we are... on the verge of a major breakthrough in the Middle East."

Mr. Bush praised Bahrain's decision to participate with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the Middle East peace conference, saying it "strengthens the prospect for the only peace that can endure: a fair and comprehensive peace acceptable to all parties in the region."

Secretary of State James Baker is currently in the Middle East trying to make the final arrangements for that conference. The Emir said Monday in an interview with the Associated Press in New York that he hopes the conference will enable Arabs and Israelis to live together in peace.

"After you have peace, anything is possible. They are human beings," he said. "We should live together as human beings."

On Iraq, Mr. Bush said, "We will keep the pressure on until we are satisfied that all of (Iraq's) weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them have been destroyed, until a new leadership in Iraq stands ready to live in peace with its neighbors." He said Iraq also must agree to U.N. ground rules if it wants to sell Iraqi oil to buy food and

## Israeli contractor killed in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Two Palestinians on Tuesday shot and killed an Israeli contractor who came to their West Bank village to pick up day labourers, the army and Arab reports said.

The assailants stopped the contractor's car, pulled him out and shot him three times in the back and once in the head, Arab reporters said. The attackers took the victim's gun.

Another Israeli contractor riding in the car fled and was not hurt, an army statement said.

The shooting occurred at about 7 a.m. (0500 GMT) in the village of Zbuba near the town of Jenin. Troops imposed a curfew on Zbuba and conducted searches for the assailants, the army said.

Palestinians said a helicopter was circling above to assist in the manhunt.

Arab reports said the victim, Jamal Hassoun, 42, was a Druze from the village of Daliyat Al Carmel in Israel.

The contractor, a retired soldier, has been coming to the village for the past five years to pick up day labourers, Arab reporters said.

The motive for the killing was not clear. In recent months, several Israeli Arabs carrying guns have been attacked by Palestinians who seized the weapons.

Also, the Jenin area is patrolled mainly by Druze members of the paramilitary border police, and resentment against them is running high among the Palestinians of the region.

## Cheney rejects Gorbachev call for nuclear test ban

NAPLES, Italy (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney Tuesday rejected Soviet calls for a joint nuclear test ban and said the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) must retain the option of launching a first nuclear strike against any threatening foe.

"A nuclear inventory with testing is safer than a nuclear inventory without testing," he said. "We (the United States), I think, will resist the proposition that we ought to go to a comprehensive test ban."

Mr. Cheney also said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's request that East and West jointly declare a policy of "no-first-use" of atomic weapons was unacceptable because that strike option had stood as a bulwark of NATO security for decades.

He spoke to reporters who flew with him from Washington to Naples, where he held talks with U.S. Navy officials. Later this week he goes to Sicily for a key nuclear meeting of NATO defence ministers.

The semi-annual strategy session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) Thursday and Fri-

## Leaders chart human rights course for Commonwealth

HARARE (AP) — Britain Tuesday urged the Commonwealth to strengthen a proposed declaration on human rights, as the club of Britain and its former colonies sets a post-cold war course.

"The time has come for the Commonwealth to move from words to reality," aides quoted British Prime Minister John Major as saying.

"There can be no higher priority for the Commonwealth than to help to foster and strengthen a democratic culture in our countries... to help deliver what has come to be known as good government to our peoples."

Mr. Major spoke during a closed-door meeting of 10 Commonwealth leaders who are finalising a proposed declaration on ways of promoting democracy and free elections.

The meeting, on the eve of a summit of the 50-nation Commonwealth, reflected an acknowledgement of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and moves towards democracy in other continents.

British officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Major's pressure for a stronger

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## Israelis launch anti-Baker protests in West Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli right-wingers and Jewish settlers began protests Tuesday against U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's visit to secure Palestinian and Israeli attendance at Middle East peace talks.

Small groups demonstrated against Mr. Baker's visit. But on Wednesday armed settlers plan to bring thousands of Jews from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to the doors of the U.S. consulate in West Jerusalem where Mr. Baker will meet Palestinians.

The army is expected to bar Palestinians from the occupied territories from entering Jerusalem during Mr. Baker's three-day stay, security sources said.

Washington warned last week that radical groups on all sides opposed to the talks might try to disrupt the peace process.

Mr. Baker hopes to end eight months of shuttle diplomacy on Friday by announcing with co-sponsor Moscow that the conference will go ahead at the end of this month.

Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin arrives in Israel on Thursday to clear the way to renewing full diplomatic relations. The Jewish state demanded Moscow reestablish ties, severed over the 1967 Middle East war, if it wanted to co-sponsor the talks.

Mr. Baker, who has already won conditional backing from Israel and its Arab neighbours on his eight tours of the region since the Gulf war, hopes to secure a "yes" from the Palestinians.

He warned them on Monday after talks in Jordan that time was running out.

"The bus is not going to come by again and Palestinians have more to gain from this process

## Turkey says all troops withdrawn from N. Iraq

ANKARA (R) — Turkey has withdrawn all the troops it sent into northern Iraq to attack bases of Turkish separatist rebel Kurds, a senior military official said on Tuesday.

"We have withdrawn all troops from northern Iraq, including those who went there in August," the official said.

Thousands of Turkish troops backed by combat planes and helicopters took part in three days of strikes at the weekend against bases of the outlawed Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), which is fighting for a separate state in southeast Turkey.

The attacks were prompted by the killing by the PKK of 11 soldiers last week and nine in August.

Troops who stayed in a five-kilometre "security zone" inside Iraq since a raid in August had also returned, the official said.

Turkish military officials said earlier the troops had started to return on Saturday night after destroying a string of Kurdish separatist bases.

Germany said on Monday it had protested to Ankara about the bombing of Kurdish villages. A senior official hinted Bonn might consider stopping military aid to its NATO partner if the attacks resumed.

Iraqi Kurdish rebel condemned the attacks and said at least three guerrillas had been killed and many wounded during the attacks, which forced many civilians to flee their villages in northern Iraq.

Iraq strongly protested Turkey Saturday about the attacks and warned that "grave consequences might result" if the attacks continued.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry rejected the Baghdad protest on Monday, saying Ankara was determined to wipe out "terror bases in northern Iraq."

Germany protested to Ankara and vowed to do all in its power

## Britain: Iraq could have had nuclear bomb by 1993

LONDON (R) — Iraq could have built a nuclear bomb by 1993 if the Gulf war had not led to the break-up of a huge weapons industry, British Defence Secretary Tom King said Monday.

"They could have had a working (nuclear) explosive device by 1993," Mr. King said in a defence debate in parliament.

"Iraq has consistently under-declared, misrepresented and concealed its capabilities in all areas, nuclear, biological and chemical and ballistic missiles," he said.

United Nations inspectors now working to dismantle weapons systems in Iraq had discovered weapons far more advanced than they had expected, he said.

Iraq had advanced plans for implosion nuclear weapons, surface-to-surface missiles and a vast germ and biological warfare programme.

On chemical weapons, Iraq had revealed only a quarter of what the U.N. team was now uncovering. The West believed hundreds of ballistic missiles had not been declared, not including the so-called "superguns," Mr. King said.

He said the scale and threat posed by the Iraqi programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction justified the insistence of the allies that Baghdad must destroy its lethal weapons.

British Prime Minister John Major warned Iraq last week that the allies who fought it in the Gulf would not hesitate to use force to destroy its weapons.

U.N. inspectors earlier told reporters in Bahrain that all Iraq's known ballistic missiles and launchers would be eliminated within a month, making them the first of four weapons categories to be scrapped in line with U.N. resolutions.

But Douglas Englund, head of a U.N. ballistic team which left Baghdad Monday, said more analysis was needed to decide whether Iraq may still be concealing long-range missiles.

"We have to sit down and analyse whether there is a realistic possibility there are Scud missiles left and if so what is the strategy for finding them," he said.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Teenage sisters escape forced marriage

NEW DELHI (AP) — A 36-year-old Arab was foiled in an attempt to buy two teenage sisters as his brides in the southern city of Bangalore, newspapers said Tuesday. The would-be groom from Bahrain and the girls' aunt have been arrested and police are investigating whether to charge them with kidnapping, the Times of India and Indian Express newspapers said. While no official statistics are kept, marriages between southern Indian Muslim girls and older Arab men appear common. The girls usually come from poor families who welcome the prices paid for brides by wealthier Arabs. Indian custom calls for a bride's family to provide a dowry. In the thwarted marriage Saturday, 14-year-old Fahmida escaped in her wedding finery while her father was trying to find a Muslim clergyman to conduct the marriage ceremony Saturday, the Times said. "My first thought was to jump into a well and commit suicide, but my sister dissuaded me," Fahmida, who uses only one name, was quoted as saying. She and her 15-year-old sister, Zahida, fled to an uncle's house. The next day, the Bahraini abducted Zahida, the Times said. Her uncle complained to police, who freed the girl from her aunt's house and arrested her aunt. Police said the Bahraini groom, Saad Mubarak Ali Mohammad Al Nasimi, paid Fahmida's aunt about 25,000 rupees (\$970). The Times and Express said the aunt passed on 5,000 rupees (\$195) to the girl's father. In another child-bride case, a 60-year-old Saudi Arabian is awaiting trial on charges of illegally marrying a minor. He is accused of paying 106,000 rupees (\$4,115) to marry a 10-year-old girl in the southern city of Hyderabad. India prohibits the marriage of girls under the age of 18, although the law is often ignored. The Saudi flew the girl to New Delhi after marrying her last August. She burst into tears on the flight and told a stewardess she had been married against her will.

### Ethiopian officials detained

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Several Ethiopian officials have been detained during an investigation into corruption under ousted dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam, the state Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) said Monday. ENA said Major Eftem Fikre-Mariam, head of a government agency dealing with estates, houses, and Abobe Mandefor, a senior official of the Addis Ababa administration, were among those detained over the weekend. They were suspected of administrative corruption, embezzlement and other unspecified abuses of office during Colonel Mengistu's 14 years in power, the agency said, quoting a government statement. The statement said Maj. Eftem had served as a channel for transferring public funds to Col. Mengistu. It accused officials of the former regime of reducing the Ethiopian people to abject misery while they lived in luxury. Col. Mengistu was forced into exile and his government toppled in May by a rebel group which has since invited in other political groups to form a broad-based transitional government pending elections.

### Iran frees Spanish sea captain

MADRID (R) — Iran has released a Spanish sea captain jailed for the past two and a half years after a collision at sea in which 15 people died, the Spanish Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Captain Jesus Manuel Rosales, jailed by a Tehran court in May 1989, was freed on Monday night and left Iran for Frankfurt. He was due in Madrid later on Tuesday. Mr. Rosales was imprisoned after the tanker Minat, on which he was first officer, was in collision with an Iranian ferry in Gulf waters. The collision caused a fire in the ferry in which 15 people died, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez is currently touring the Middle East and was due in Tehran later on Tuesday after talks in Amman with Jordanian leaders. Mr. Fernandez Ordonez told Spanish national radio from Amman he was delighted at the release of Mr. Rosales, which would help clear the way for improved relations with Iran. "His detention has been a serious obstacle but everything is now in favour of an improvement," the minister said.

### Iran rejects Italian apology

NICOSIA (R) — Iran rejected an Italian government apology Monday for an attack on the Iranian ambassador in the northeastern town of Rimini. Three Iranians threw eggs containing red ink at Ambassador Hamid Aboutelebi, splattering his face and hair, during a prize-giving ceremony in the town Sunday. The official Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Cyprus, said the head of protocol at the Italian presidency visited the ambassador Monday to make a formal apology. "Italy's apology is unacceptable since the incident took place just two metres away from where the Italian foreign minister and other political and economic officials of that country were seated," the ambassador told him, IRNA said. The agency said the three Iranians were from the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation, an opposition group based in Baghdad. The staff at the Iranian consulates in Rome and Milan have stopped issuing visas "because of the apparent atmosphere of insecurity" in Italy, IRNA added.

### China ready to renounce Zionism resolution

NEW YORK (R) — China is ready to renounce the 1975 United Nations resolution that equates Zionism with racism, World Jewish Congress (WJC) representatives who met with high-ranking Chinese political leaders said Monday. "It was made abundantly plain to us that China today regards the wording of that resolution as a gross distortion of the truth and a clandestine slur on the Jewish people," said Isidor Leibler, co-chairman of the congress, in a statement. Mr. Leibler led a delegation from the leading Jewish organisation in meetings last Friday with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Wan Li, the chairman of the standing committee of the People's National Congress. "I have not the slightest doubt in my mind after talking to Mr. Qian that the moment this becomes politically feasible, the Chinese will have no hesitation in ending what is clearly indicated to us as has become a morally untenable and embarrassing association with this repugnant resolution," Mr. Leibler said. China voted for the resolution when it was introduced 16 years ago but has not recently taken a position on it.

## Plagues of crop pests descend on Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia, already afflicted by decades of civil war and famine, has been now struck by plagues of devastating worms, locusts and birds.

The pests are devouring vast areas of ripening crops, a senior agricultural official said Saturday.

Seven million people... were already suffering the ravages of drought and civil war in a country facing food shortages, but the latest crisis threatened a catastrophe of biblical proportions.

"Armyworm has invaded the whole country and has caused havoc to crops," Tibebe Tessema, head of Ethiopia's crop protection department, told Reuters.

The pest, a moth larvae whose swarms cut a swathe of destruction through grain crops, has caused total crop failure in parts of the northern Tigreland Wollo provinces and severely damaged other areas of the country.

"Birds are destroying crops in the rift valley region and the country is also facing an impending threat from possible invasion by locusts from Sudan," Mr. Tibebe said.

After rebels ousted Marxist dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam in May, bringing relative peace to Ethiopia after 30 years of civil war, peasants planted extensive crops before seasonal rains.

Relief agencies estimate that Ethiopia needs 1.4 million tonnes of emergency food aid this year, more than the 1984-85 famine in which a million people are thought to have died.

Mr. Tibebe said it had now been established that agricultural pests invaded Ethiopia from neighbouring countries in April, but were ignored during the fighting of the last, chaotic stages of the civil war.

Only three aircraft are available to spray crops with pesticides. Mr. Tibebe's department had distributed hand spraying, but they are puny weapons against the spreading pests.

He said Ethiopia, one of the world's poorest countries, urgently needed international assistance to obtain aircraft, pesticides and vehicles to save the remaining crops.

## Freed militant returns to lead hostage-takers

BEIRUT (R) — A pro-Iranian militant whose imprisonment in Kuwait sparked the kidnapping of Westerners in Beirut has returned home to lead the hostage-takers, Muslim fundamentalist sources said.

Mustapha Badreddine was arrested in Kuwait in 1983 following a series of bombings of Western targets there.

In the chaos accompanying Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 Badreddine and 14 of his men walked out of their jail cells and managed to flee to Iran. A few months later they returned home to Lebanon.

The Islamic Jihad (Holy War) movement began abducting foreigners in west Beirut in 1984 to pressure the West to force Kuwait to release 17 Shiites, led by Badreddine.

The fundamentalist sources said Badreddine had now resumed joint leadership of the pro-Iranian groups holding the Westerners and that he was playing a major role in talks with United Nations mediators seeking to resolve the hostage crisis.

"He now holds the keys to the cells of the hostages — the same men who were abducted to secure his freedom," one source said. "He is free; they remain captives."

The sources said Badreddine was supervising the pro-Iranian team Tuesday for a secret meeting with U.N. envoy Gian Domenico Picco, who is mediating a swap deal of prisoners in the Middle East.

Badreddine's brother-in-law, Imam Moughneyeh, leader of Islamic Jihad, was the mastermind behind the plane hijacks and kidnappings which were launched to secure his release.

The two men were now the real leaders of the captors, the sources said. Islamic Jihad holds two Americans and a Briton.

Moughneyeh, in his late thirties, has lived in a Tehran hotel since 1987. Using an Iranian passport, he regularly visits Lebanon to check on the hostages and guards, fundamentalist sources said.

At times he uses an Iranian embassy car to move around Lebanon, the sources added.

Moughneyeh paid at least two visits to Beirut this summer to participate along with Badreddine in talks with mediators and supervised the release of two hostages in August.

Their men are members of Hizbollah, which has bases in Beirut's southern suburbs, the eastern Bekaa Valley and near the southern port city of Sidon. It denies any role in kidnappings.

The fundamentalist sources said the kidnappers, while agreeing with their masters in Tehran that the crisis should be resolved, were extremely concerned over their safety when all the hostages have been freed.

"Their main obsession now is to have international guarantees that they would not be hunted down by Western intelligence services once the hostages are out," one source said.

Iranian officials have offered them haven in Iran but they want to stay in Lebanon because they feel they would be more produc-

## Kuwait seeks money for those who endured occupation

GENEVA (R) — Kuwait has asked a U.N. body to compensate the hundreds of thousands of people who stayed in the emirate when Iraq occupied it last year.

The governing council of the compensation fund, set up to pay those who suffered loss from the invasion, has until now given priority to people who left Kuwait, especially small claimants such as Filipina maids or Indian labourers.

But Abdul Rahman Al Houty, chairman of the Kuwaiti body set up to assess and press for compensation, contended that this unfairly neglected some of those worst affected.

"Some of the gravest suffering was experienced by the people who were forced to endure the brutality of the entire period of the Iraqi occupation," he told the council.

"No one could understand, let alone endorse, a situation in which compensation is available for those returning to their home country, but not for those being brutalised in their own homes."

Mr. Houty said: "They watched as the Iraqis abducted family members, many of whom remain missing today, and they suffered the torture that the world has unanimously condemned. They witnessed and suffered the pillaging of the Iraqi occupiers."

Diplomats at the meeting, representing the 15 members of the U.N. Security Council, said this was the first time such a demand had been formally made.

Whatever the justice of the argument, agreeing to the Kuwaiti request would delay full payment to those who left the emirate.

The demands of the hundreds of thousands who stayed behind would add billions of dollars to the claims to be processed under expedited procedures, but only be a finite amount of money will be available each year.

At the moment, the coffers are empty.

The money will be provided by taking a maximum of 30 per cent — Mr. Houty asked for this to be the minimum as well — of revenue from any Iraqi oil sales.

The Kuwaiti demand centred on a fixed payment of \$2,900 which the governing council decided last August should be paid to all non-Iraqis who could prove they left Kuwait or Iraq during the occupation.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 73111-19

**PROGRAMME TWO**

18:00 Le Monde est a Vous

19:00 News in French

19:15 Azimut

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 The Family Man

21:10 Cosmos

22:00 News in English

22:20 Equal Justice

**PRAYER TIMES**

06:18 Fajr

06:35 Sunrise/Duha

11:31 Dhuhur

14:36 Asr

17:07 Maghreb

18:24 Isha

**CHURCHES**

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetlith, Tel. 810740

Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrassans Church Tel. 623366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Armenian International Church Tel. 685326

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 649322

Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A rise in temperatures will occur and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.

Amman Min./max. temp. 15/26

Aqaba 21/32

Dead Sea 14/28

### JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Jordan Valley 19/33

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 70 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

**NIGHT DUTY**

ABDIAN: Dr. Bassam Karadseh 795200

Dr. Amant Al Ashbah 683989

Dr. Hisham Kanaan 790286

Dr. Salwan Al Daboubi 776751

Firas pharmacy 661912

Ferdous pharmacy 783336

Al Aqsa pharmacy 637033

Natroukh pharmacy 626272

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yaacoub pharmacy 649495

Shmeisand pharmacy 637660

IBRID: Dr. Mohammed Al Zabi 623101

Al Sheraf pharmacy (275825)

ZARQA: Dr. Rafeh Attallah 680100

**EMERGENCIES**

Food Control Centre 637111

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence Volunteers 630341

Rescue 199

Civil Defence Emergency 891228

Fire Brigade 775121

Highway Police 842402

Traffic Police 896390

Public Security Department 630321

Hotel Complaints 605800

Water and Sewerage 661176

Complaints 897467

Amman Municipality 767111

Complaints 603230

Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121

Overseas Calls Telephone 010230

Repairs 623101

Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101

Jordan Television 771111

Radio Jordan 774111

Water Authority 680100

**HOSPITALS**

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 642816

Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 642412

Jabal Amman Maternity 642362

Mathar, J. Amman 636140

Palestine, Shmeisand 6641714

Shmeisand Hospital 669131

University Hospital 845845

Al-Munashir Hospital 667227/9

The Islamic, Abdali 661275/7

Al-Ahli, Abdali 6641646

Italian, Al-Muhajir 777010/3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26

Army, Marka 891611/5

Queen Alia Hospital 602402/50

Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA: Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323

Zarqa National Hospital (09)900560

Rn Sina Hospital (09)980732

Al Hikma Modern Hospital (09)909090

BRID: Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

Electric Power Company 636381

RJ Flight Information 08-53200

Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-53200

**FOR THE TRAVELLER**

**QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

**ARRIVALS**

**Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)**

09:00 Damascus (RJ)

09:30 Jeddah (RJ)

09:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

10:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

17:00 Cairo (RJ)

17:25 Istanbul (RJ)

18:00 Madrid, Rome (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

10:10 London, Brussels (RJ)

10:10 Paris, Geneva (RJ)

10:25 Vienna, Frankfurt (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

10:10 Khartoum (SU)

10:20 Samia (Y)

10:20 Cairo (MS)

10:40 Benghazi (LN)

20:40 Karachi (PK)

**MARKET PRICES**

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple 750/300

Banana 500/450

Banana (Mukammal) 500/500

Beans 500/500

Cabbage 170/120

Cauliflower 250/200

Cucumbers (large) 150/100

Cucumbers (small) 360/300

Eggplant 270/180

Garlic 900/800

Grapes 900/800

Guava 500/400

Lemon 250/260

Marrow (large) 150/100

Marrow (small) 320/260

Okra 150/120

Onion (dry) 150/120

Pepper (hot) 250/200

Pepper (sweet) 400/350

Potato 300/250

Sage 600/500

Spinach 220/160

Sweet melon 250/200

Tomatoes 270/220

Watermelon 150/40





Jordanian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber reviews bilateral ties with visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez (Petra photo)

## Spanish foreign minister praises Jordanian stand on peace talks

By Nidal M. Ibrahim

Special to the Jordan Times  
AMMAN — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, left Amman for Tehran Tuesday after concluding talks and reviewing bilateral ties with His Majesty King Hussein and other high level government officials.

Mr. Ordóñez, seen off at Marka Airport by Jordanian Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber, praised Jordan's efforts and cooperation in the ongoing process to assemble a Middle East peace conference.

"Jordan plays an outstanding role in the peace conference and everybody should be interested in the success of this process in which Jordan is very important," Mr. Ordóñez said.

Mr. Abu Jaber, in reviewing talks held over the last 24 hours, praised the visiting foreign minister and the strong ties between Jordan and Spain.

"Negotiations were very fruitful and very forthcoming," said Mr. Abu Jaber during a press conference shortly before Mr. Ordóñez left Amman.

"We discussed, of course, bilateral problems between us and Spain and we discussed some multilateral issues like the peace conference process taking place now."

Officials also discussed the level of Spanish aid to Jordan. Mr. Ordóñez said Spain was trying to "amend" the annual aid package offered to Jordan, which at the beginning of this year was set at \$2 million.

While saying that Spain recognizes the hardships suffered by the Jordanian economy as a result of the Gulf crisis and the return of about 300,000 refugees from the Gulf, Mr. Ordóñez stressed that Spain had to consider its own financial situation.

Mr. Ordóñez, who arrived in Jordan late Monday also met with Prime Minister Taher Masi.

During his visit, King Hussein conferred upon Mr. Ordóñez Jordan's Al Kawakib Medal of the First Order. Mr. Abu Jaber decorated Mr. Ordóñez with the medal during a luncheon.

Before arriving in Amman, the Spanish foreign minister had visited Syria and discussed relations between Madrid and Damascus.

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## Food production up but problems remain in making Jordan self-sufficient, minister says

AMMAN (I.T.) — Jordan is struggling to overcome problems in the agriculture sector to increase food production and attain self-sufficiency, in food but is confronted with almost insurmountable obstacles like the scarcity of water for irrigation and the country's limited ability to increase the area of productive land, Ministry of Agriculture Secretary General Sami Sunnaa said Tuesday.

While the country has already attained self-sufficiency in vegetables, certain types of fruits, table eggs and is nearing that goal in the production of white meat, its performance in the production of strategic commodities like wheat and red meat is far from satisfactory, Dr. Sunnaa said in a statement marking World Food Day (WFD) Tuesday.

Jordan now produces 12 per cent and 27 per cent of its requirements of wheat and red meat respectively and is striving

to ensure further production in the years ahead, Dr. Sunnaa said.

WFD was celebrated worldwide this year under the slogan of "Trees for Life," as called for by the World Food Programme (WFP), which is affiliated to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Jordan gives this occasion due importance because it realises the chronic problems connected with food production and their adverse effects on the world community, Dr. Sunnaa said. He added that Jordan attaches importance to international cooperation for the sake of eradicating poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

Although the Kingdom has come a long way since the 1960s in terms of food production, the agricultural sector has failed to cope with the growing population and the increase in food consumption, Dr. Sunnaa said. He cited in particular the vast in-

creases in the population due to the influx of expatriates which has brought about a serious imbalance between material and human resources.

Despite development projects implemented in Jordan over the past three decades, Dr. Sunnaa said the food gap is still widening, forcing Jordan to increase imports of food products each year.

Dr. Sunnaa said that while the country's food imports in the 1980s were worth JD 132 million, they rose by the end of 1989 to JD 219 million. He said Jordan's food imports constitute 20 per cent of the country's overall imports. 50 per cent of the food imports were red meat and cereals, he added.

Referring to the planting of fruit and forest trees, Dr. Sunnaa said that Jordanians over the past few years have shown deep interest in this kind of farming. The result of this interest was an increase of the areas planted with

fruit trees from 100,000 dunums in the 1940s to half a million by the end of the 1980s, growing at an average rate of 15,000 dunums annually.

Dr. Sunnaa said that olive trees constitute the main fruit trees grown in the country in view of their nutritional value for the local community. Olive production in Jordan has increased national revenues to nearly JD 40 million by the end of the 1980s, up from JD 4 million in 1961, he said.

With reference to the forest trees in Jordan, Dr. Sunnaa said that the Ministry of Agriculture gives due attention to planting trees and organises Arbor Day in January each year in order to underline the importance of trees to the Kingdom.

Jordan, Sunnaa said, now has forest trees over three quarters of a million dunums of land and the process continues unabated.

Dr. Sunnaa expressed the view that Jordan can follow a system to increase vertical production since the horizontal expansion of arable land seems to be difficult.

The government's future agricultural policy, Dr. Sunnaa said, will be based on exploiting all surface and underground water resources as well as treated waste water in order to boost food production.

The WFP, established by FAO as the food aid organisation of the United Nations, aims at stimulating economic and social development through food aid and at providing emergency relief.

The WFP has been helping Jordan increase food production through a number of land development projects and through food aid to local farmers.

The WFP became operational in January 1963 after resolutions at the U.N. General Assembly and a FAO conference to establish it in late 1961.

## Relatives of political prisoners protest prolonged detention

By Nur Sati

Special to the Jordan Times  
AMMAN — More than 100 Jordanian women on Tuesday protested the prolonged detention of eight political activists imprisoned last year for attempting to launch military attacks on Israel.

"There is no Democracy Without Freedom for Political Prisoners," one of the banners carried by the protesters read.

Officials have acknowledged the arrests but declined to comment on when the government planned to try the group. The prisoners, who are affiliated with various Palestinian political factions and fundamentalist groups, have been detained without trial since April when they dashed with an Israeli patrol at the Jordanian-Israeli demarcation line.

The relatives claimed that the eight prisoners, aged between 24 and 46, suffered serious health problems from a 17-day hunger strike aimed at bringing the government's attention to their prolonged imprisonment.

The activists were arrested May 4, 1990 while attempting to infiltrate into neighbouring Israel, but they have not yet been tried.

Officials have acknowledged the arrests but declined to say when the government planned to try the group.

According to the sister of Muhammad Asha (one of the prisoners), Mr. Asha was sent to hospital as a result of kidney problems. "My brother and another prisoner were released twice to the Al Hussein Medical Centre last week because of ill-health. But they were very quickly taken back to the prison and we still do not know what is going to happen to them," she said.

"We have talked to everyone from Red Cross officials to



Relatives of political prisoners demonstrate for their release (Petra photo)

the Prime Ministry but nothing has happened yet," said the mother of Khaled Ibrahim Salameh. "All that they tell us is that they will solve it."

Jordan has been in a state of war with Israel since 1967, when the Jewish state seized the West Bank from Jordan and the Gaza Strip from Egypt as well as the Golan Heights from Syria. During the past year, there has been an acceleration of infiltration attempts along the demarcation line by

fundamentalists and Palestinian guerrilla groups. As a result, Jordan was forced to tighten security measures along the ceasefire line.

The detainees are: Anwar Abdul Rahman, Jihad Mahmoud An Najjar, Khaled Ibrahim Salameh, Mohammad Mahmoud Asha, Ahmad Abdul Aziz, Khalil Abdullah Saloom, Abdul Rahman Abdul Fatah and Yousef Ahmad Al Bayed — The Associated Press contributed to this report.

## Jordanians residing abroad praise King's speech

BONN (Petra) — Members of the Jordanian community in Germany Tuesday welcomed His Majesty King Hussein's address before the National Jordanian Congress last Saturday.

The King announced that Jordan would participate in the peace conference, scheduled for the end of October.

In telephone interviews with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, correspondent in Bonn, Salem Saifi, a Jordanian national living in Cologne said he felt happy while listening to excerpts from the King's speech on Radio Germany.

He welcomed the peace conference and said he was looking for a peace based on justice. He added that the Jordanians in Germany pin great hopes on King Hussein's wise leadership and pledged loyalty to Jordan and its Hashemite leadership.

A Jordanian student in south

Germany said that King Hussein had demonstrated to the whole world through his speech Saturday that Arabs are peace advocates and are not war mongers. He said Jordan's participation in the peace conference would not detract from its pride and dignity.

"Armed with its strong people, its pride and dignity, Jordan will attend the peace conference," he said.

A Jordanian doctor living in Hamburg said he was proud of and satisfied with the King's speech.

Dr. Ali Mustafa Sadeq said time was right to intensify efforts and contacts to establish a just peace.

A Jordanian lady living in Berlin, Wafaa Salameh, said peace had always been a dream and added that Jordanians had always attached great hopes to the Hashemite leadership to contribute towards finding a just and lasting peace.

## Jordanian delegation leaves to take part in UNESCO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the 26th meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which is opening in Paris Tuesday and will present an outline about the Kingdom's educational programmes.

The announcement was made by Minister of Education Eid Dahiyat, who left Amman Tuesday to take part in the UNESCO meeting in Paris.

The minister said he would review the Kingdom's efforts to promote and upgrade educational programmes and to eradicate illiteracy as well as obstacles and difficulties the country is facing in this process and in coping with the consequences of the Gulf crisis on the Jordanian educational process.

According to the minister, who is accompanied by a three-member team, the Jordanian delegation to the UNESCO meeting will submit several working papers on joint UNESCO-Jordanian projects in the fields of education and archaeology. Discussions will focus on the restoration of Qasr Al Bent — an ancient castle

found within the ancient Nabatean city of Petra —, the Jordanian national museum and the national programme to restore Islamic places in the city of Jerusalem, the minister said.

He added that the delegation will also present an outline on the educational situation in the occupied Arab territories under Israeli rule.

Dr. Dahiyat said that the working papers will shed light on the Ministry of Education's strategy to implement the resolutions of the 1987 Educational Conference which recommended building schools to end the two-shift system, to offer training to teachers and to upgrade the curricula.

Dr. Dahiyat has just signed a contract with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) under which the latter will build 437 classrooms at 113 remote Jordanian villages at the total cost of JD 1.7 million. According to the terms of the contract, the additional classrooms should accommodate 15,000 students.

A statement by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the RSS will first conduct tests on the

soil and then draw up designs for the project. The RSS will carry out the project through a new system developed by its engineers, the agency said.

RSS President Hani Al Mulki, who signed the agreement with the minister, told Petra that the new building system shortens time for construction and saves efforts. It also relies entirely on local workers and locally produced building materials.

The system is very practical and of high quality and could be employed in remote areas of Jordan at a very low cost, Dr. Mulki added.

The RSS had earlier employed the same system in erecting a school at the Bakaa refugee camp, and at the Prince Talal Housing Estate with very successful results, Dr. Mulki said. He added that Libya and Yemen have both expressed desire to adopt the system in construction operations in their remote regions.

According to Dr. Mulki, the classrooms project will be completed by the end of the coming year.

## Crown Prince awarded medal

RABAT (Petra) — His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco Monday conferred upon His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the medal of the Academy of Morocco in appreciation for his contributions to the academy's activities and of his distinguished status as an Arab intellectual.

The Moroccan monarch received Prince Hassan and discussed with him means of further enhancing bilateral relations between Jordan and Morocco. Prince Hassan is currently on a visit to Morocco to take part in the Moroccan Academy meetings being held under King Hassan's patronage.

In another development, direc-

tor general of the Islamic Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation Abdul Hadi Boutaleb expressed his happiness for Prince Hassan's acceptance of the membership of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco.

He said that Prince Hassan's acceptance of this membership symbolises the convergence of the Arab Orient and the Arab Maghreb in the intellectual and information fields.

Mr. Boutaleb noted Prince Hassan's contribution in the various areas of knowledge, culture and thought, saying that he contributed a lot to enriching Arab and Islamic culture and all domains of knowledge.

## Ministry strives to promote tourism

AMMAN (I.T.) — The Ministry of Tourism in Jordan is exerting all efforts to encourage inter-Arab tourism as it feels that Jordan could play a pioneering role in this respect due to its close links with other Arab states at the official and social levels.

Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Al Kabarti said Tuesday, "Jordan is exerting very strong efforts for a comeback on the tourism map in the wake of the Gulf crisis, during which the Kingdom passed through very crucial times," said the minister during a breakfast meeting with a group of tourists from Bahrain.

The group members, representing 10 major tourist and travel offices in Bahrain, and three journalists, have been invited by the minister to the breakfast meeting during their current several-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national air carrier, in

conjunction with the Ministry of Tourism.

Mr. Kabarti spoke in detail to the group about Jordan's tourist opportunities, with particular attention to the therapeutic tourism facilities and spas which he described as equal in efficiency and the level of services to those of the advanced world.

RJ Chief Executive Officer Hussam Abu Ghazaleh addressed the group outlining the national airline's drive to stimulate tourism in Jordan. Various RJ offices around the world are considered as Jordan's tourism offices because they conduct constant contacts with various tourist organisations around the world with the purpose of ensuring tourist groups' visits to Jordan, Mr. Abu Ghazaleh said.

During their week-long stay in Jordan, the Bahraini visitors will be accompanied on tours of archaeological and tourist areas.



PREPARATORY MEETING — Interior Minister Jawdat Al Shouh Tuesday conferred in his office with the Secretary General of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers Akram Nashat Ibrahim on preparations for holding the meetings of Arab Interior Ministers on Dec. 1.

Mr. Al Shouh reviewed with Mr. Ibrahim the topics on the meetings' agenda, which will be presented to the expert committee's meetings due to convene before Dec. 1 to prepare for the

meetings. He also stressed Jordan's interest in attending the meeting and its full support for the efforts being made to develop and revive the work of common Arab work institutions. In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ibrahim said the Council's meeting will discuss a number of issues designed to enhance and further develop inter-Arab cooperation in the field of security, crime control and combating narcotic trafficking.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Minister meets French ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Abdul Karim Al Kabarti, who is also the acting Planning Minister, received in his office Tuesday French Ambassador to Jordan Denis Bouchard and reviewed with him scopes of cooperation and means of further enhancing them. They also discussed bilateral relations and preparations for holding the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-French Committee in Amman on Oct. 24.

### Minister returns from Oman

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Subhi Al Qasem Tuesday returned to Amman from Muscat after an eight-day visit to Oman during which he met with his Omani counterpart and several officials from the Sultanate's Agriculture Ministry. Dr. Qasem discussed with Omani officials scopes of bilateral cooperation in agricultural fields as well as the prospect of exchanging delegations representing the private and public sectors in both countries with the objective of promoting and bolstering cooperation and to exchange views on agricultural problems in the region. Dr. Qasem was in Muscat to take part with delegates from the U.S., Canada, Britain, Germany and Syria in assessing the first batch of graduates from Sultan Qaboos University's agriculture faculty.

### Senegali official concludes visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Senegali Minister of Communications Mukhtar Kabe left Amman Monday after a two-day visit to Jordan during which he delivered to Prime Minister Taher Masi a message from the Senegali President Abdo Diouf to His Majesty King Hussein. The Senegali minister also held talks with Mr. Masi on promoting Jordanian-Senegali relations.

### Jordan attends conference on drugs

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday took part in the 6th international conference on drug policies, organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Ottawa. Director of the Ministry of Health's Drug Control Department Nayef Hamarneh, who represented Jordan at the conference, said that the conference discussed issues pertaining to drug industry, requirements of drug registration and problems facing drug industry in the member states.

### CAEU official leaves for Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Hassan Ibrahim left Amman for Cairo Monday to take part in the meetings of a committee entrusted with discussing arrangements for compensating CAEU employees in Amman after moving the council's headquarters from Amman to Cairo. The committee, which was formed in implementation of the council's resolutions following its decision to move the headquarters to Cairo on Sept. 3, will also discuss the expenses of moving the headquarters. The committee comprises representatives from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Egypt and the General Secretariat of the Arab League.

### Insecticides to be sprayed

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day insecticide spraying campaign will start Wednesday in the areas of Ghor Al Safi, Chor Al Mazraa, Thiraa, Fufa, Al Mamoura and Haditha. The campaign will be launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the Royal Jordanian Air Force. The ministry Monday advised all citizens in those areas to be cautious and to keep away from the areas being sprayed for 10 days. Citizens had also been advised to cover water sources in their areas and to keep their animals away from open areas.

## JOB OPPORTUNITY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY + P.A.

To work full time for the General Manager of a leading Industrial Company in Amman.

- Qualifications:
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  2. Minimum five years experience in a similar position and office management.
  3. Excellent command of the English language. High salary for high qualifications.
- C.V. with photo to be sent to P.O. Box 1368-Amman.



By Dr. Abdalla Malki

## Jordan Times

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## Uneasy mission

OPTIMISM gave way to pessimism yesterday as news filtered out that the Palestinians were unhappy and unwilling to go the extra distance in meeting new-old American conditions for Palestinian participation in the Middle East peace conference. Those conditions, as we understand them, are the immediate submission of names of Palestinian candidates to join the Jordanian delegation and U.S. insistence that no compromise can be reached over including a Palestinian delegate from Jerusalem.

On the surface the news is disturbing in that the PLO Central Council that will meet in Tunis today might decide, based on this new development, to delay the convening of the conference or attempt to deal a heavy blow to the chances of it ever being held. Deep below the surface, however, we do not expect this to happen since we know that the Palestinians have finally decided to give peace a chance, even at a heavy cost to themselves, and that their decision is irreversible.

While the PLO has moved in the direction of peace at the expense of ignoring even its own existence, it has done so out of strategic considerations rather than for reasons of playing tactics. Peace in itself is a dear and natural goal to every human being, but especially to those who have suffered so much from its absence. Violence and bloodshed and hatred are an alternative but not a good one. This therefore must be the number one consideration for the Palestinian people, and the PLO has opted to make the peace option its top strategic goal for now and later.

Secondly, the PLO and the Palestinians generally have come to understand that Israel wants them to say no to the U.S. and its peace efforts, and they are too seasoned to get Shamir & Co. off the hook so easily. The Palestinians have been bitten so many times in the past that it is highly unlikely they will hand the Israelis their head this time on a silver platter.

Thirdly, and while the Palestinians have every right to reject those Israeli demands which are shared by the Americans on the issues of self-determination, representation, Jerusalem and the settlements, they nevertheless must have been well aware, all along, that these are the same issues upon which Israel has been capitalising in order to sabotage the peace process and the conference. Why let emotional outbursts, legitimate as they indeed are under the circumstances, stand in the way of seizing the opportunity to at least put the Israelis on the spot and embarrass them?

Hanan Ashrawi was right to point out yesterday that what James Baker has in his briefcase is the American political position and not necessarily the decisions adopted by the Palestine National Council. What the Palestinians should be doing therefore is to try and bring the U.S. position closer to their side instead of making a futile effort at changing the American agenda altogether. The PLO will play its best hand by insisting on sitting out the political game with the Americans until something more favourable happens. The Palestinians have achieved a great deal so far even though it might appear to them that they are not winning. They should not let anger and emotions, no matter how warranted, scuttle their sacred cause and mission.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I daily Tuesday repeated His Majesty King Hussein's emphasis on the need for Israel to listen to the world community's will and implement U.N. Security Council resolutions. The paper said that any success at the coming peace conference would be a success for the international law and the world peace and any failure would be a severe blow dealt by Israel to the United Nations. Should Washington allow Israel to have its way and continue to defy the world community by refraining from implementing Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the United States credibility would be dealt a devastating blow, the paper said. The United States had led the Western alliance in a devastating war against Iraq, ruining its economy and military and killing or starving its women and children through the embargo, the paper said. If Israel is allowed to continue its defiance of the world legitimacy and the United Nations, the Western alliance and the United Nations should take appropriate measures to force the Jewish state to comply with the world community's will as it did with Iraq, the paper demanded. The world is now watching Washington and its allies which launched aggression against Iraq to force it to respect the world community's will, the paper added. It said that the world realises that the United States and its allies can force Israel to abide by international law and is watching to see whether this will materialise.

There is no doubt that the loss of the present opportunity for achieving peace will leave adverse effects and serious consequences on all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the world at large, said a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab daily Tuesday. But, he added, the biggest loser will be the United States simply because it is the sole superpower in the world following the collapse of the communist block and it is in its interest to see that all spots of trouble around the world are terminated, said Salameh Ekour. The writer said that the United States has numerous interests in the Arab region, and should the regional conflicts persist, all these would be in danger. The Arab parties have responded favourably to the U.S. peace plan and it is Israel which is blocking the way to peace, said the writer. Israel, he added, refuses to respect the international legitimacy, refuses to withdraw its forces from the occupied Arab land and refuses to recognise the Palestinian's rights in their homeland and to exchange land for peace with the Arab countries, the writer pointed out. It is therefore Israel which is obstructing the peace process and blocking America's bid to reach peace which is essential to safeguard America's interests in the region, the writer added. He warned the U.S. against forcing the Arabs to accept an unjust peace because, he said, that would make violence erupt once more at some future time.

## Economic Forum

# Understanding the Amman Financial Market

The best way for an observer or researcher to live with the Amman Financial Market (AFM) is to assume that it is an irrational market or not to try to understand its behaviour altogether. That the AFM is neither deep nor broad enough to conform with the conventional tools and rules of standard stock markets is a well-established and accepted fact, but the trouble is that it remains irrational even in places where it is deep enough. The movement of stock prices during the last months only confirms this peculiar state of affairs.

The prices of most stocks declined throughout that period without any good reasons. If anything, there was a host of good reasons which should have boosted the market. Political uncertainties which overshadowed the area very thickly throughout the Gulf crisis were clearing out. Relatively generous international aid was unexpectedly given to Jordan by Japan and western Europe. Unrecorded capital transfers in unknown amounts were, and probably are still, flowing into Jordan. These arose mainly from the movement of Jordanians and other Arabs back to Jordan or through it from Jordan becoming a major centre of transit trade after abolishing ban on the exportation of foodstuffs and

medicine to Iraq. For mostly similar and interrelated reasons, Jordan's exports of all kinds were being boosted. Week after week, these fragile trends gathered momentum.

During the last four months, the liquidity of the banks has been on the rise. Consequently, interest on the dinar deposit has been falling gradually but steadily. By all rational standards, the decline in interest rates should have boosted demand for stocks (and bonds) and pushed their prices up. Interest on the dollar also plunged during the last four months.

Amidst these developments, which did brighten the economic outlook and put the economy on what seemed to be the road to recovery, the AFM sank into a slump and is still there.

Various schools of opinion offer different interpretations. One such opinion suggests that the property boom (Economic Forum: Wednesday, October 9, 1991) served to divert funds from stocks into property. This is a very powerful argument which must be taken very seriously. The purported intention of the government to sell its holdings of certain company stocks was another dampening force which suppressed share prices. The publishing of poor results of certain companies during the first half of 1991,

which reflected the turbulent circumstances of the Gulf crisis, understandably added to the stock market mess.

These and maybe other reasons were at work to entangle the stock market. But they are short-term forces. We confidently predict a turnaround in the AFM activity, which will reflect the very favourable economic developments which have been underway. For now, the downward trend of stock prices has been contained. Very soon, this trend will be reversed to give way to a new round of price rise. It is simply impossible for the share prices to remain unmoved while the whole economy moves forwards. In this column last Wednesday, we predicted a long, albeit slow, recovery. This applies to stock prices as well.

We have at hand a piece of information that suggests that such recovery has started. According to private information acquired from our banker colleagues, the performance of almost all banks improved remarkably after the first half of 1991 to the extent that Jordanian banks are overshooting their 1991 targets. Given data limitation in developing countries, there cannot be a proof of a surge in economic activity and thereby share prices better than bank performance.

## Glemp asks Jewish leaders to help fight antisemitism in Poland

By Jonathan Schachter

NEW YORK — Cardinal Jozef Glemp has appealed to Jewish leaders for their help in combating Polish antisemitism and "respected positively" to a request by New York Cardinal John O'Connor to intercede with the Vatican to establish relations with Israel. The Jerusalem Post has reported.

Cardinal Glemp made the appeal in a meeting at O'Connor's residence in St. Patrick's Cathedral attended by a dozen Jewish leaders, about half of whom had met with Glemp two weeks before in Washington, D.C.

"The cardinal made an appeal for a conference in Warsaw in February 1992 of leading Jewish and Polish scholars and religious leaders," said Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, a former chairman of ICJIC, the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations.

Mr. Tanenbaum said Cardinal Glemp wanted the Jewish leaders to "help me and help us learn what we need to know about the history of the Jewish people, their religion and their culture in Poland."

"It's clear that there have been different readings of that history; we've got to close the gap in the reading of that history," Mr. Tanenbaum quoted Cardinal Glemp as saying.

"We think we have got a breakthrough now, a beachhead, and it would be a dereliction of responsibility to abandon that," Mr. Tanenbaum added.

According to a joint statement signed by Cardinal Glemp and the Jewish leaders, the conference would plan a permanent programme "to teach in the universities, academies and faculties of Catholic institutions about Jewish/Polish history, the contribution of Jews to Polish culture and basic Jewish values."

Rabbi James Rudin, director of interreligious affairs of the American Jewish Committee, called the meeting part of a process of "evolution" of the Polish prime's attitude towards Jews. "In the two weeks he's been here, he certainly encountered the dynamics of Catholic-Jewish relations in the United States, which exist here like nowhere in the world," said Mr. Rudin.



Cardinal Glemp

The meetings with Cardinal Glemp had been the subject of much controversy in light of his statements in a 1989 homily accusing Jews of controlling the world news media, spreading communism and promoting drunkenness. He also claimed that New York Rabbi Avi Weiss and six other Jews had intended to kill Polish nuns when they demonstrated outside the Carmelite Convent at Auschwitz a month earlier.

ICJIC could not achieve a consensus on whether to meet with the Polish cardinal, prompting the resignation of its chairman, Seymour Reich. The Jews who met with Cardinal Glemp last night were invited to do so as individuals, not in their organisational capacities.

Outside the cathedral, several hundred protesters led by Mr. Weiss shouted "shame on Glemp" and "Glemp, apologize." Mr. Weiss condemned the meeting, accusing those Jews who attended of "groveling" to the Catholics.

Last Thursday, Mr. Weiss filed a \$50 million suit against Cardinal Glemp for libel and defamation in New York State Supreme Court. He said that if Glemp fails to respond to the suit, a judgment would be automatically entered against him.

At the Washington meeting Glemp offered a qualified apology for his antisemitic statements, acknowledging they were based on mistaken information, but did not offer a direct apology to Mr.

Weiss. Last night, Cardinal Glemp made no reference to Weiss or to the Auschwitz incident, said those who attended.

"Today's meeting was not intended for that purpose," Mr. Tanenbaum said. "He reaffirmed what he said in Washington, that he commits himself to the spirit and language of the Polish Catholic Church's pastoral letter, which confesses that it must do 'shuva', and ask forgiveness of the Jewish people, for the injustice that the Polish church and the Polish Christians inflicted on the Jews across the centuries."

At one point in the meeting, Mr. O'Connor turned to Cardinal Glemp and, almost in the tones of a lecture, told his colleague he had to recognise that "there's a radical difference between the killing of Jews and the killing of Poles during the Holocaust, that they were qualitatively totally different things," said Rabbi Jack Bemporad of the Synagogue Council of America. "Glemp was very, very attentive," he added.

Mr. O'Connor also urged him to do his best efforts in Poland to press the Vatican for full diplomatic relations with Israel. Mr. Bemporad said.

Cardinal Glemp "had an affirmative reaction," Mr. Tanenbaum said, adding that while he did not speak specifically in response, he nodded his head in assent. "I think for him, if it did nothing else, the meeting was like a culture shock. He had to learn what he learned since childhood in Poland, and now it's a matter of starting a new process," said Mr. Tanenbaum.

For the most part, the Jewish leaders said they were "pleased" and "satisfied" by the meeting and its outcome.

But Rabbi Leon Klenicki, director of interfaith affairs for the Anti-Defamation League, refused to sign the joint statement, saying he was "not satisfied" with the meeting. Mr. Klenicki said Cardinal Glemp still had to "take the step forward and condemn antisemitism, and also to say that what he said before was horrible. And he should say it in a homily in Poland, in Polish. Otherwise, it's just a game of tea and sympathy."

However, he said he did not regret having met with Cardinal Glemp, adding, "I am still hopeful." — The Jerusalem Post.

## A diminutive woman stands up to guns in Burma

By Peter Eng  
The Associated Press

BANGKOK — In a nation cowed by military repression, the diminutive Aung San Suu Kyi's non-violent campaign for freedom has instilled fear in generals who slaughtered thousands of people.

The dissident leader has been held under house arrest for two years by a military junta that refused to recognise her party's victory in 1991 elections in which she was not allowed to run. It was not known whether she knew she had won the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mrs. Suu Kyi personifies the struggle for democracy in Burma, an impoverished South East Asian nation of 40 million people whose plight under iron-fisted generals is largely unknown to the outside world.

The daughter of an independent hero and an ambassador, she entered politics reluctantly after soldiers gunned down pro-democracy demonstrators in 1988. She has refused the military's offers to let her leave Burma if she gives up her campaign.

The 46-year-old mother of two has consistently championed non-violence, and cites as her inspiration two independence heroes — India's Mohandas Gandhi and her own father, Aung San.

People who know her say she shares her assassinated father's confidence, directness, warm smile, dignity and commanding presence. She told an interviewer in 1989 that her personal safety "is not a question that interests me very much."

"I try to put heart into the people because a lot of them are frightened that if they do anything, they'll be imprisoned or harassed," said the slim, almost frail woman, who stands about 1.55 metres "I tell people: If you give in to intimidation, you'll go on being intimidated."

Her British husband, Oxford University Professor Michael Aris, said Monday: "There are many sides to my wife. The principal side, which we see now, is her extraordinary commitment."

Mr. Aris was reached in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he

is a visiting professor at Harvard University.

Despite attempts to silence Mrs. Suu Kyi, a Western analyst said, "she is still the one figure who provides any form of hope for the Burmese population as a whole in an evolution towards a pluralist system."

The analyst said the junta is "frightened of her if she were abroad and they are frightened of her at home. They don't know what to do with her."

Born in Rangoon, Mrs. Suu Kyi was 2 years old when her father was assassinated. She was educated in Burma and in India, where her mother was an ambassador in the 1960s. She earned a degree in philosophy, politics and economics from Oxford in 1967. Then worked for the United Nations in New York.

Shortly before she returned to Rangoon in April 1988 to nurse her ailing mother, the largest anti-government protests in Burma's history had exploded on the nation's streets. They were sparked by the beating of a student and anger at the government's invalidation of much of the currency.

Mrs. Suu Kyi, who commanded attention as the daughter of a national hero, seized the moment. Her father was killed July 19, 1947, by assassins hired by the ambitious rival politician U Saw, primarily because of their differences over the new constitution being written for Burma.

"I don't find party politics at all attractive," she said. "I would much prefer to be a writer. But once I had committed myself, then... there cannot be any half measures."

She committed herself after the Aug. 8, 1988, massacre of demonstrators who had been carrying portraits of her father, said Swedish journalist and Burma scholar Bertil Lintner.

Her first public speech, on Aug. 26, drew hundreds of thousands in one of the largest rallies ever in the capital.

"The present crisis is the concern of the entire nation," she

said. "I could not, as my father's daughter, remain indifferent to all that was going on. This national crisis could, in fact, be called the second struggle for independence."

She soon launched unprecedented public criticisms of Gen. Ne Win, the dictator who 25 years earlier started the country down the economically ruinous "Burmese way" to socialism.

In September 1988, military chief Gen. Saw Maung seized power from Ne Win, and soldiers gunned down thousands of demonstrators.

When the junta later legalised political parties, the main dissident leaders formed the National League for Democracy with Mrs. Suu Kyi as its general secretary. The military rejected her offer of talks. Soldiers harassed her, and in April 1989 she reportedly escaped assassination after a senior officer countermanded an order to shoot her.

In a telephone interview with the Associated Press on July 19, 1989, she called the junta "fascist" and said they had prepared "a killing field" for the demonstrators.

"People have really understood that they are prisoners in their own country," she said.

The next day, the junta placed Mrs. Suu Kyi and her party's president, Tin Oo, under house arrest.

Confined and barred from running in the May 1990 election, her name nevertheless helped the party 392 of 495 parliamentary seats.

The government refused to yield power and instead jailed many dissidents.

Mrs. Suu Kyi is probably well taken care of because the junta knows the situation could explode if she were harmed, diplomats say.

A Western source says security guards watch her house, which ironically is across Inya Lake from Ne Win's residence. Her husband and teenage sons, Kim and Alexander, have not been allowed to return from abroad to visit her.

# Deafening silence on Europe as Swiss head into election

By Kevin Liffey  
Retur

ZURICH — The Swiss are about to elect the parliament that must take perhaps their country's biggest decision this century — whether or not to step out of splendid isolation and join the European Community (EC).

Business people plead for it, farmers decry it, most folk agonise over it — but in the corridors of power and on the election trail, the silence is deafening.

The European issue has come late to fiercely independent Switzerland and thrown off balance a wealthy, conservative country not used to being rushed into awkward decisions.

With polling set for next Sunday (Oct. 20), time is running short but there is no sign yet of a broad popular consensus with which Swiss politicians can iden-

tify. So they are sitting on the fence.

"Once, our elections were dull because there were no compelling issues. Now they are dull because the compelling issues are being dodged," wrote Kurt Zimmermann, editor of the liberal weekly Sonntagszeitung.

Joining the EC is a highly emotive issue because it could mean sacrificing a large part of the Swiss democratic tradition. It is also being asked: Can the Swiss political system cope with questions this big?

The three big issues of the day — economic migration, the environment and European integration — all extended beyond Swiss borders and "badly stretch the problem-solving capacity of our system," two Berne University political analysts noted in the Weltwoche weekly.

For 32 years the four largest parties have shared out the seven

cabinet posts in Berne, Switzerland's picturesque capital city, according to the same so-called "magic formula," and governed by consensus and compromise.

Respecting Switzerland's deep-rooted federalism, they have apportioned posts to achieve not only a delicate political balance but also religious and linguistic equilibrium between the Italian, French and German speaking regions.

And they have worked together knowing they must be prepared to put their policies to Switzerland's greatest democratic tradition — the referendum. "All veto groups have to be integrated in government so that they don't use obstruction tactics," said Adrian Vatter, one of the Berne analysts.

Entry into Europe is sure to go to such a binding vote.

A proposed 19-nation Euro-

pean Economic Area (EEA) had seemed to offer a viable compromise for Switzerland. But the Swiss now realise that while it would give access to the EC's free market, they would have no power or influence to shape Europe's future.

The two big centre-right parties, Radical Democrats and Christian Democrats who together hold 93 of the Lower House's 200 seats, favour closer links with Europe. But they will not say when or how, and add they want to retain Swiss autonomy.

The right-wing People's Party, with 25 seats, strongly opposes the EC route. The centre-left Social Democrats, with 42 seats, have come out most clearly in favour of the EC but are held in check by their more left-wing grass roots.

The outgoing parliament gave the issue a wide berth earlier this month, when a less than half-empty house dispatched it back to

a consulting committee and ensured it would not be debated properly before the election.

A quirk of the calendar has helped the politicians avoid the issue. A final ministerial meeting to agree the terms of the EEA — when the Swiss will have to come off the fence — will take place on October 21, a day after the election.

Newspapers have demanded more from the politicians. "The electors are... being duped," wrote the daily Tages Anzeiger, adding that they "deserved to get clear positions not just on Europe but specifically on joining the EC." It said this pointed to "the decaying importance of the Berne political machine."

Some politicians have called for an end to the behind-closed-doors consensus of the magic formula. They want it replaced with a confrontational system where a strong opposition keeps a

government on its toes with vigorous debate.

"It's possible a smaller government that packs more punch would be an advantage," said analyst Vatter, but added it would be hard to realise within the current constitution.

Opinion polls predict no major shift in the balance of power, although the four big parties share of the vote may slip slightly from the 72 per cent they won four years ago.

Although 18- and 19-year-olds will be voting for the first time — as will the women of rural Appenzel, the last in Europe to be granted full franchise — no major upsets are expected.

"We can face the fact that after October 20 the same (four-party) coalition will be in government as before, making Switzerland a curious case of compulsive all-party psychosis," Mr. Zimmermann wrote.



# 'Does the right of intervention bestow new legitimacy upon imperialism?'

Following is the address of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the second session of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco:

Praise God, Lord of the Heavens and earth, Master of all inhabitants of the world, glory of Him in heaven and on earth, for He is the Mighty, the Judicious.

I praise Him for what He is and pray to Him that He may bless and grant salvation to His slave and Messenger, Abul Qassem Muhammad, his family and companions.

Your Sharifan Majesty,  
Your Royal Highnesses,  
Your Excellencies and Graces,  
Gracious Brothers,

Nearly eight hundred years ago, a celebrated Andalusian poet, namely Al'Anas Al Tattali, addressed the people of Seville, as communicated by Youssef Ben Tashfin, with a poem in which he said:

Speak thou to the people of Seville

But be terse and concise  
How equitable war is  
Albeit prejudicial

I saw fit to commence with a citation from this poem because, when scrutinized, the concept of intervention for "humanitarian" reasons, which is the pivot of our assembly today, is in effect only a modern expression of an old general notion, namely that of a judicious war which Al'Anas Al Tattali referred to. By virtue of this concept, resort to force — which is a facet of intervention in the domestic affairs of states — is rendered ethically justifiable,

nay imperative. Thus like its predecessor, this modern concept is but an endeavour to find remedy to the problem of justifying violence, since war, as said by the Arabs, is iniquitous because it holds the innocent answerable for the misdeeds of the offender.

If we attempt to find vindication for the concept of "humanitarian" intervention, we are sure to find it in the principle by reason of which warding off a greater evil through the agency of a lesser one is not only rendered possible, but inevitable too.

At the same time, however, we live under a system of international relations characterised by decentralisation and the absence of a body that has the right, or the faculty, to consider motives and actions objectively, and weigh these motives and actions by the same yardstick.

Furthermore, the said system is further characterised by its being one in which words and deeds are remotely distant, if I am permitted to adopt a verse from Tughracl. While talking about the principle of this sovereign equality of states, we, at the same time, find ourselves, in effect, facing great differences among states in military, economic and material power, no less than in scientific progress and cultural accomplishments. Thus, we would not be exaggerating when we say that the title of Charles de Viescher's book "Theorie et Realite en



Dr. International may well prove to be an apt one for the history period in which we are now passing, if only by reason of the premise expressed in it concerning the Gulf between theory and application.

Herein arises the question confronting any person undertaking research into the concept of humanitarian intervention: granting states and parties the excuse to intervene in the affairs of other states is a matter not only beset by dangers, but one that can hardly be devoid of miscalculation and arbitrariness in the use of "right," to say nothing of clouding covert motives by justifications that render a particular state at once both judge and adversary. Indeed, any study conducted into cases of intervention on humanitarian bases in modern times will go a long way towards

corroborating these suspicions. A few years back, two American researchers published an article in the American Journal of International Law reviewing cases of intervention on humanitarian grounds commencing with the 1860 Anglo-French intervention in Lebanon. After surveying the growth of commercial relations between the intervening states and those intervened in, the two writers concluded that intervention on humanitarian grounds was no more than a cover for economic and political motives. It may be noted that the concept of intervention for humanitarian purposes remains latent and is only resorted to when a crisis arises in which justifications for the use of force are non-existent. It was resorted to at the outset of the seventies when India intervened in what was known as East Pakistan. The idea sprang forth ANEW this year when the allied powers intervened in northern Iraq. I do not attempt to interpret history — it is left to historians to determine whether or not humanitarian consideration really constituted the prime motive behind the said intervention, or whether such considerations were excuses covering other motives. However, it is clear that intervention on humanitarian grounds cannot be effected against the superpowers.

For example, a reconsideration of Stalinist policies is currently under way in the Soviet Union, such as transplanting entire nations from their original homes to exile — causes which, by current applicable standards, necessitate intervention. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that even the mere notion of intervention was not discussed.

We may thus conclude by saying that this so called humanitarian intervention is but a concept continually used against, the weak in a selective manner and is ever beset by perils. I have already made reference here to the principle of warding off a greater evil through the agency of a lesser one. However, in the wake of this review, I deem it imperative to refer to yet another concept no less authoritative and competent than the first, namely that avenues leading to inequity must be closed.

The authors of the United Nations Charter were absolutely right when they dismissed the notion of humanitarian intervention from the exceptions warranting resort to force, for the general precept of Article II — 4 — of the U.N. Charter is clear in the ban it places on the resort to force. The exceptions which the Charter incorporates, namely the right of self-defence and the coercive measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, are the only exceptions to this general precept.

In considering the U.N. Charter to be a significant indicator along the path leading to an international achievement of the rule of law, and not merely an end to this path, we have to admit that it would be incumbent on us to handle cases wherein resort to violence is based on an ethical justification — cases for which

there are no provisions in the Charter, as I have already pointed out. These notions have manifested themselves since the time the U.N. Charter was adopted in San Francisco in 1948. They manifested themselves in two avenues: the first propounds that the struggle of peoples, whose homelands are colonised and occupied, and the support that such peoples may find, are legally justified on account of such struggle being ethically justified, regardless of the clarity of the exceptions provided for in the Charter; the second maintains that intervention on humanitarian grounds is no less legally justified on account of its being ethically justified in spite of the Charter's exceptions. Thus, we face two avenues equally bearing the same malady, namely that the noble end justifies the means — avenues which, as I have already stated, constitute an expression to a more comprehensive concept, i.e. the concept of a just war. It may be noted here that the states which adhered to the literal provisions of the Charter, in matters pertaining to the struggle of peoples, are normally those that do not adhere very faithfully to the actual provisions in matters pertaining to humanitarian intervention. This proves, beyond any shadow of doubt the truth of what a celebrated African legend, from Senegal, namely Minister Doudou Thiam, said in his third report submitted to the International Law Committee, in 1983: "Criminal law is steeped in sub-junctivity."

Consequently, we face a difficult choice: do we adhere to the literal provisions of the U.N. Charter, with all the guarantees that such adherence bestows on small nations, and with all the clarity the legal contents import; or do we endeavour to inject into the Charter principles based on ethical foundations and justifications?

It appears to me that the smaller the world the faster the acquisition of information. Therefore, the pressure for finding justifications for humanitarian intervention will mount, thereby necessitating the placement of the issue of humanitarian intervention in its proper framework. This is done not only through giving the issue an all-round discussion, but also through discussing the notions that, together with it, contribute to the malady, thereby facilitating the arrival at guarantees that prevent the concept of human intervention from becoming a cover to political considerations. It becomes apparent here that entrusting an international legal body with the task of determining cases that warrant resort to humanitarian intervention is inevitable. Such a body must, perforce, be able to obtain information prior to the actual intervention taking place, and be in a position to monitor such intervention during its course by way of circumventing any deviation that may occur. Humanitarian intervention is confused at times with the concept of legitimate self-defence. In the well

known Entebbe operation, there were attempts to justify the intervention of Israel on the basis of legitimate self-defence and humanitarian intervention at one and the same time. It is imperative not only to detach the two concepts at the time of implementation, but to pay due deference to relativity between imminent danger and the degree of intervention.

These are the ideas I wished to present to you pertaining to the issue of humanitarian intervention — an issue which will be quite controversial in the years to come, and one which is expected to play a significant role in the structure of the New World Order. I feel at this juncture that I must call to memory the fact that it is in the Islamic world that many of the cases of humanitarian intervention have taken place since the outset of the 19th century. It is only self-evident, therefore, that the concept of humanitarian intervention be looked at with suspicion. Be that as it may, we must not overlook the fact that the concept of equity, and the sacredness of human life, have always been deeply inherent in our tradition. And although we do not share the view that noble ends justify means, we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that the solution lies not in forsaking noble ends but rather in bettering the means for achieving them.

Peace be with you, and may God grant you his blessing and mercy.

## PLO hardens its position

(Continued from page 1)

and agreement between the PLO leadership in Tunis and the leaders in the occupied territories towards the terms of Palestinian representation and Mr. Baker's request.

In an attempt to step up the pressure on the PLO, Mr. Baker called Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini Monday to ask him to bring the list with him to Amman.

But Mr. Husseini, supported by the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories, and the PLO leadership in Tunis declined the request, they said. "Initially Baker stipulated that the Palestinian personalities from the occupied territories should come to Amman to deliver the list of names," said one Palestinian official who preferred to be anonymous.

"The Palestinian response was that the Palestinian leaders will not come to Jordan if Baker stipulates that they should bring the names with them," the official said.

"The PLO decision not to send names drew support from leaders in the occupied territories who held an urgent meeting in Jerusalem to discuss the situation."

West Bank sources reached by the Jordan Times through Europe said that the Jerusalem meeting held Monday night, adopted firm resolutions regarding Palestinian representation in the peace conference.

According to the sources, the Jerusalem meeting reached the conclusion that there can be no compromise over either the Arab identity of Jerusalem or representation of the Holy City at the talks. The meeting also decided that the Americans should head the Palestinian demand for an immediate halt to Israeli settlements as a precondition to Palestinian participation in the peace conference.

The sources said that the meeting decided to accept Mr. Baker's condition that four Palestinian leaders come to Amman, provided they worked in complete coordination with the PLO delegation which was already present in Amman.

"The participants decided that the delegation to Amman should work in a way to protect the PLO's role even if that meant going into meeting with the Jordanian government as part of the PLO delegation," said one source contacted by the Jordan Times.

"This decision was made with the full awareness that the leaders might face imprisonment in Israel," the source pointed out.

Palestinian officials and sources close to the Palestinian leaders, who visited Amman on Tuesday, said that public opinion in the occupied territories was growing increasingly against any compromises over Jerusalem.

"The main issue is the issue of Palestinian rights to choose our own representatives and our own manner of participation without any veto or coercion," Dr. Ashrawi said after meeting Mr. Masri.

"Therefore the question of Jerusalem and the freedom of choice is still the essential question," said the university professor.

Dr. Ashrawi said the U.S. was not concerned with justice and equality for the Palestinians and there was an urgent need to arrive at a clear, strong and united Arab stand prior to convening the peace conference.

"We are not here to conclude any agreements or arrangements, and the PLO is the only party to speak on behalf of the Palestinians and to conclude any agreements," Dr. Ashrawi said.

U.S. assurances for Palestinians regarding the Jerusalem status as well as halting Jewish settlements in the occupied territories are "insufficient and fell short of Palestinian demands," she said.

**PLO team**  
(Continued from page 1)

Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause.

The speech made by His Majesty King Hussein to the Jordanian National Congress on Saturday was a "historic document, characterised by frankness and clarity," Brig. Khatib was quoted as saying in the PLA's Al Karameh magazine.

The PLA commander voiced support for the King's position and said that the "current circumstances have imposed new realities which we cannot ignore."

"Our struggle throughout the past era did not yield anything positive to the Palestinian cause," he was quoted as saying.

"Moreover, our failure to deal properly with all international resolutions has caused us to lose a lot," he said.

Brig. Khatib emphasised the need to enhance Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

## FBI investigating wide range of financial fraud schemes

By James Vicini  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — From telephone salesmen pushing worthless products to illegal use of credit cards and bank accounts, the FBI is investigating a wide range of fraudulent financial schemes that rake in millions of dollars each year.

"There are a number of ways to get burned out there," said Charles Owens, chief of the FBI's Economic Crimes Unit. "It involves a substantial amount of money."

Investigation of the various scams gets far less publicity than high-profile FBI criminal investigations such as that into the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, called the biggest financial fraud in history, or the government securities scandal involving Salomon Brothers investment house.

But Mr. Owens said the workday financial fraud schemes have a much greater impact on individual consumers, many of whom lose thousands of dollars.

He said high-pressure telephone salesmen — known as "boiler-room operators" — often target the elderly with fraudulent schemes promising lucrative returns on investments.

Most such schemes are designed to resemble legitimate

business transactions, making it harder to detect wrongdoing.

"The typical operator of a boiler-room or telemarketing firm uses multiple aliases, telephones, mail drops and business locations," Mr. Owens said.

"In this type of fraud, consumers are generally enticed to purchase land, penny stocks, commodities, precious metals and stones, franchises, oil and gas leases and various other products."

After payment through cheque or a wire transfer from the person's bank account, the purchase proves to be worthless.

Charles Shepherd, of the FBI's Las Vegas office, told a congressional hearing that victims of the schemes even include business executives.

He cited the case of an unidentified senior vice president of a major marketing firm who sank \$180,000 into a mining scam after receiving an investment book with fake reports.

"He reviewed the book once and since it was thick and since he did not have time to check the book out, his instinct told him the purchase," Mr. Shepherd said.

Mr. Owens said a common fraud involves advance-fee schemes.

For instance, a firm promises to consolidate the debts of a person with credit problems, but

requires payment of several hundred dollars to process the loan application and secure the money. The advance is paid but the loan never comes through.

Even religious firms have been charged with these schemes.

Jay Stephens, U.S. attorney for the Washington, D.C. area, sued a business called "our father's congregation" recently for allegedly soliciting millions of dollars through false promises of interest-free loans and high-yield investments.

According to the lawsuit, mailings by the firm, operating under the guise of a Christian church, offered consumers "usury-free loans" that required they first pay \$300 for "character insurance" and a "collateral deposit" of five or 10 percent of the loan amount.

No money existed to fund the loans, the lawsuit charged.

The FBI's Mr. Owens said the latest scam is to get consumers to disclose their credit card or cheque account numbers to pay for promised products and then clean out the account.

For example, a postcard announces a person has won a new car and should call a toll-free number to claim the prize.

The "winner" must then pay \$400 in shipping charges, but the con artist says the firm can just debit the victim's cheque account if it can have the account number.

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## Welsh can make history in clash with Germans

NUREMBERG, Germany (R) — Wales can make history, big trouble for their hosts and win new friends at home Wednesday if they avoid defeat against world champions Germany in their vital European Championship qualifier.

It is a very big if, but the Welsh, one of soccer's smallest nations, are not afraid of their mighty opponents.

They have a three-point lead in Group 5 and need just one point to be almost certain of qualifying for the finals of a major competition for the first time in 34 years.

They also have three of the best forwards in Europe in Manchester United's Mark Hughes and Liverpool's Ian Rush and Dean Saunders and a top goalkeeper in Neville Southall.

Welsh soccer in Nuremberg would prevent Germany reaching the finals of a world or European Championship for only the second time and would raise serious questions about the Germans' future after last year's World Cup triumph in Italy.

In Wales, a positive result would raise morale, helping to deflect attention away from the struggling Welsh team's humiliating exit from the Rugby Union World Cup last week.

After beating Germany 1-0 in Cardiff in June, manager Terry Yorath has high hopes despite injuries to key players.

"We have nothing to fear against the Germans because we have the strongest Welsh team for a long time," Yorath said.

"I'll be delighted if we come away with a draw. If we win, we won't need the plane to fly home."

If they take a point, Wales will only need to win their final home game against a weak Luxembourg next month to be sure of reaching next year's finals in Sweden.

Germany, however, must win Wednesday as well as away in Belgium and at home to Luxembourg to stay in contention.

Wales go into the clash without Norwich full back Dave Phillips and Bristol City centre back Mark Aizlewood. Phillips has injured his ankle while Aizlewood has a knee problem.

German coach Berit Vogts, who names his line-up just before the kickoff, has left out former East German midfielder Matthias Sammer who recently returned after a calf strain.

But the German squad has been boosted by the rapid return to fitness of striker Karlheinz Riedle who was expected to miss the match after straining knee ligaments last week.

Vogts said Monday that failure to reach next year's European Championship finals would not be a disaster for the world champions as their main priority was the 1994 World Cup.

"The pressure is great. But when I started this job I said it was an important stop on the way (to the 1994 World Cup) — no more, no less," said Vogts, who took over from Franz Beckenbauer after last year's World Cup triumph in Italy.

"Our goal is to defend the title in the United States." Leading German soccer officials have said Vogt's position is safe whatever happens in the qualifying group.

Said Vogts: "As long as I have fun and have the energy, I am happy to carry on. But I don't have to do this. I can live without football."

Despite the Germans' 1-0 defeat by Wales in Cardiff in June, Vogts said he was confident his

team would win Wednesday. "We are better than the Welsh in all positions and play at a different year when he have had to learn to live with the title (of world champions)."

Scotland relies on team spirit

BUCHAREST (R) — Scotland, ravaged by injuries to key players, are hoping Wednesday that would virtually assure a place in the European Championship finals.

"We have had to come to Bucharest without several important players but the team spirit is as strong as ever," said defender Tom Boyd. "But adversity often brings out the best in Scots."

Boyd, who launched his international career as a substitute against Romania in Scotland's 2-1 victory in their opening qualifying game last September, is anxious to play a leading role again. "I was there when we started

### European soccer

this thing and I want to be there when we finish it off by capturing a place in the finals," said the Chelsea player.

Scotland will be without Steve Nicol, Murdoch MacLeod and strikers Mo Johnston and Ally McCoist because of injury.

But manager Andy Roxburgh was relieved to have Leeds United's influential midfielder Gordon Strachan fit.

Strachan, 34, has recovered from a hamstring injury and links up again with former captain Roy Aitken, recalled to the side for his 57th appearance.

"I'm delighted to have Gordon. He played in a practice game Saturday and came through unscathed. His experience and background will be invaluable," said Roxburgh.

Scotland trail Group 2 leaders Switzerland by one point with a game in hand, and are home to minnows San Marino in their final game. Switzerland travel to Romania next month for their last match.

Romania, five points behind the Swiss but with two games in hand, will be without three injured key foreign-based forwards, Gavrilă Balint, Iosif Rotariu and Ovidiu Saban.

Poland needs to win

POZNAN, Poland (R) — Polish coach Andrzej Strelan has given his players a history lesson ahead of their European Championship qualifier with Ireland Wednesday.

The Irish, meanwhile, are in a quandary. Strelan, who has called up 10 expatriate players for the Group 7 tie, has told them they must win to have a chance of qualifying for the European finals for the first time.

"We must win. We are all aware there is a historic chance and we have to fight, attack and score," he said.

Ireland manager Jack Charlton knows his team will also be out if they lose but is unsure whether to tell the players to go all out for a win or aim for a strategic draw.

"We will surely not lose," he said on arrival. "But if we beat Poland they are out of the competition and they would have no incentive to go for victory against England apart from pride — and I don't know if that would be enough."

Veteran defender David O'Leary had no doubts, however.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH  
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#### RIDING OVER THE OPPOSITION

Both vulnerable. North deals.  
NORTH  
♠ 8 7 4  
♥ A K J 8  
♦ A Q 5  
♣ 7 6 4

WEST EAST  
♠ 5 3 ♠ K Q 10 9 6 2  
♥ 9 6 5 3 2 ♥ 10 7  
♦ J 7 6 4 ♦ K 8  
♣ Q 10 ♣ 8 5 3

SOUTH  
♠ A J  
♥ Q 4  
♦ 10 9 3 2  
♣ A K J 2

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠

When John Lucas isn't playing bridge at the San Francisco Bridge Club, he is behind the wheel of a big rig driving cross-country and thinking of how he might be able to stick it to one of the experts the next time he's at the club. Recently, his wish came true.

North had a difficult rebid to make at his first turn, and chose the expert bid of two diamonds. It might have been better for North to bid two no trump over South's spade cue-bid because, after clubs were

raised, the last thing South expected was to find partner with an absolutely flat hand. Still, Lucas' decision to leap to six clubs was rather aggressive.

West led the five of spades, and Lucas made short work of the hand. After winning the ace of spades he cashed the king of clubs, noting the fall of West's ten. There was little hope for the contract if clubs were indeed 4-1, so declarer continued with the ace of clubs, falling her majesty.

To set the stage, declarer ran his remaining trumps, discarding a spade and a diamond from dummy. Sitting East was a many-time national champion who could see the endplay looming, and his first discard was the eight of diamonds then a spade, retaining the deuce in hand. When declarer now cashed four heart winners, reducing all hands to three cards, East continued to conceal the spade deuce.

Dummy was down to the ace-queen of diamonds and a spade, and East held K 3 of spades and the king of diamonds. Had declarer now tried to endplay East with a spade, the defender would have cashed the deuce of spades for a one-trick set. But reading the hand perfectly, declarer played the ace of diamonds to tell the king, and the queen was the fulfilling trick.

### MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

## Pirates lead 3-2 against Braves

ATLANTA (R) — The Pittsburgh Pirates won a tense 1-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves on Monday to head home needing just one more victory in two games to reach the World Series of Major League Baseball.

Pirates' starting pitcher Zane Smith outduelled fellow left-hander Tom Glavine, a 30-game winner during the regular season but now the loser in Games One and Five, to give Pittsburgh a three-games-to-two lead in the best-of-seven National League Championship Series.

Jose Lind's looping single to right-center field in the fifth inning scored the only run of the game, bringing home Steve Buechele, who had walked and reached second on Don Slaught's single to left.

A loser in his three previous playoff appearances, Smith went 7-2/3 innings allowing seven

hits and no runs, walking one and striking out five. At one point he retired nine successive batters until Terry Pendleton tripled with two out in the eighth.

Roger Mason relieved Smith after Pendleton's triple and retired Ron Gant. He then pitched the ninth for the save, stranding the potential tying run at third to end the game.

Glavine went eight innings allowing six hits and one run, fanning seven and walking three — including two intentional passes issued to Bobby Bonilla in order to face, and stymie, struggling Pittsburgh slugger Barry Bonds. Alejandro Pena pitched a scoreless ninth for Atlanta.

The Pirates need one more win to advance to the World Series against the American League Champion Minnesota Twins. Pittsburgh ace Doug Drabek opposes Steve Avery in Game Six on Wednesday night.

## Twins anxious for World Series challenge

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Kent Hrbek's fingers are getting itchy for another ring.

"I've got nine more places to put rings on my fingers," Hrbek said after Minnesota won its second pennant in five years.

"The Twins have five days off before the World Series against Atlanta or Pittsburgh. They finished off Toronto in five games and excuse them if they gloat a little."

"In 1987 it was definitely a great victory for us, but we weren't picked any place this year," Hrbek said. "We've gone from worst to first and we're still going. We've got one more mission to accomplish."

First, a little rest and relaxation. Forget baseball season for a few days. It's pleasant season. "I'm going to do a little hunting and fishing," Hrbek said. "I'm sure we'll get a couple of days off and have a few workouts."

Hrbek already knows the team he wants to play next Saturday night in the Metrodome in Game 1.

"I'd like to play the Braves," he said. "I think all of baseball would like to see that competition."

Minnesota manager Tom Kelly said the choice doesn't matter to him. "We've been scouting both teams and we'll go over the reports during the week," he said.

First, Kelly has to devise a plan to keep the Twins sharp with so much time on their hands. No doubt they'll be watching a little TV to see how the other league is doing.

"I don't think that will be a problem," said Kirby Puckett, the playoff MVP with nine hits. "I arrived in spring training two weeks early and it's been a long season. I'll spend some time with my family."

For Kelly and pitching coach Dick Such, it will be a chance to get the rotation set. That shouldn't be much of a problem, either.

Look for Jack, Morris to start the first game of the series followed by Kevin Tapani and 20-game winner Scott Erickson.

Morris, 36, pitched with a sore throat and upper respiratory infection and still won two games against Toronto. A few days off will help the right-hander recover.

In 1984, Morris was a member of the World Series champion Detroit Tigers. Now he has a chance to add another ring in his first season with the Twins.

"I really never expected this," said Morris. "I didn't think this was a last-place team, but I can't stand here and say I thought we would end up in the World Series. This is the best. This is what we play the game for."

### SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

#### S. Korea tops archery tournament

MANILA (AP) — South Korea swept the six gold medals in the men's division and won four of six in the women's competition in the 7th Asian Cup Archery Tournament, which ended Tuesday. Han Seung-Hoon led South Korea's assault in the men's division by winning three gold medals — for individual total and the 70- and 50-metre events. Another South Korean, Shim Young-Sung, won the gold at 90 metres, setting an Asian Cup record of 622 points. Pang Jae-Pyo, also of South Korea, won the 30-metre event. South Korean Lee Jang-Hi ruled the women's division, winning golds for individual total and the 30- and 50-metre events. The only golds that eluded the South Koreans were won by Wang Yashuang of China, at 70 metres, and Yang Hui-Ju of Taiwan, at 60 metres.

#### Sydney hopes to impress IOC delegates

SYDNEY (AP) — Olympic candidate Sydney will be hoping to impress 21 voting members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) when it plays host to the 25th congress of the General Assembly of International Sports Federations this week. More than 300 delegates from 75 Olympic and non-Olympic sports will meet starting Wednesday to discuss topics including criteria for the selection of host cities for the Olympic Games. As the delegates discuss possible changes in the selection criteria, Sydney has an opportunity to impress the voting members of the IOC as well as the delegates from the Olympic sports who determine whether facilities are up to Olympic standards. Australia's most populous city is one of the candidates seeking to stage the Olympic Games in the year 2000. Sydney's main rival include Peking, Berlin, Buenos Aires, and Manchester, England. "Sydney's bid seems excellent, although I haven't had time to see the different venues," IOC delegate Prince Albert of Monaco said Tuesday.

#### French navigator Tarin dies of burns

PARIS (R) — Frenchman Christian Tarin, severely burned in an accident during the Pharaohs' Rally in Egypt Saturday, died of his injuries in a hospital near Paris early on Tuesday, hospital officials said. Tarin, regular navigator for Jacky Ickx, was trapped in the Belgian driver's Citroen when it overturned and burst into flames. He suffered second and third degree burns to more than 80 per cent of his body. The Frenchman was flown Sunday to Paris for treatment at a special burns unit. The 40-year-old Tarin, who competed in the Paris-Dakar Rally four times, was married recently and his wife is expecting a baby next month. Ickx and Tarin had a lucky escape during this year's Paris-Dakar when they got out of their Citroen just before it burst into flames.

#### Mitterrand honours soccer president

PARIS (AP) — Joao Havelange, president of the ruling body of world soccer, was inducted into France's Legion of Honour by President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand, in a ceremony at the presidential palace, praised the 75-year-old Brazilian as "one of the great figures of today's sporting world." Mr. Mitterrand noted that Mr. Havelange, who was headed FIFA for two decades, also was a world-class swimmer and a water polo player who competed for Brazil in the 1936 Olympics.

#### Connors pulls out of Lyon tournament

LYON (R) — Jimmy Connors has withdrawn from this week's Lyon Tennis Tournament because of a neck injury, the organizer said. "His suitcases were ready but he hurt his neck and his doctor advised him not to go," organizer Gilles Moreton said. "It's a pity because the crowds love him." Connors, still going strong at 39, reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open in September.

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n'Jeff



### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A number of delays that are in effect today can prove most annoying unless you are clever enough to find ways to get around them that will bring you emotional and material success.

ARIES (March 21 to April 19) You find that you can contact on who is very experienced in a line of expression that interests you and get him to give you the advantage of his expert knowledge.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20) This is your day to think out what you can do to be helpful to friends or acquaintances who operate in accord with you in a personal project.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Whatever you have in mind that does require some additional knowledge of your special vocational outlets is good so get some modern new standpoints.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Look to those who have your interest at heart and get them to give you some modern and up to date suggestions how to deepen your character.

LEO (July 22 to August 21) There are a number of obligations to which you are committed that require that you spend more time working on them and are more particular concerning them.

VIRGO (August 22 to September 22) This is that moment for you to seek out the best of a partner who has the know-how to show you what can do to be much more productive in a joint venture.

LIBRA (September 23 to October

22) Whatever you would like to do that does mean you are filled with the best methods for doing your assignments is just great for you now so get busy.

SCORPIO (October 23 to November 21) Make a special point now to be with those characters who really send you and have the pleasure and the enjoyment that brings you and them closer.

SAGITTARIUS (November 22 to December 21) You certainly need to think out what your family expects of you and to bend your efforts in such directions instead of being self-absorbed.

CAPRICORN (December 22 to January 20) Whenever you would like to do that means getting out and making visits or engaging in phone calls or doing errands is fine, now.

AQUARIUS (January 21 to February 19) You need to concentrate more upon the financial aspects of your life if you are to have the abundance to spare that does mean so much to you.

PISCES (February 20 to March 20) Your own personal problems are at the fore now and it is up to you to solve them rightly now that you have such a good time to do so with the accent on you.

Today's child: If your child were born today she or he needs a lot of attention that will be well rewarded to the child in later life for this progeny never forgets a kindness and always repays many times the original favour. This person always uncovers the true situation in any circumstance.

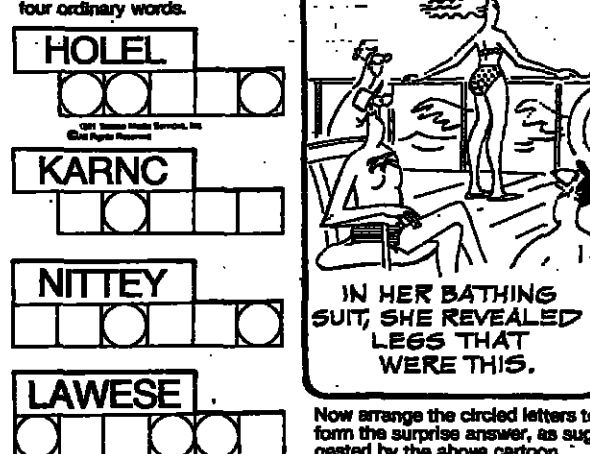
### THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



### JUMBLE.

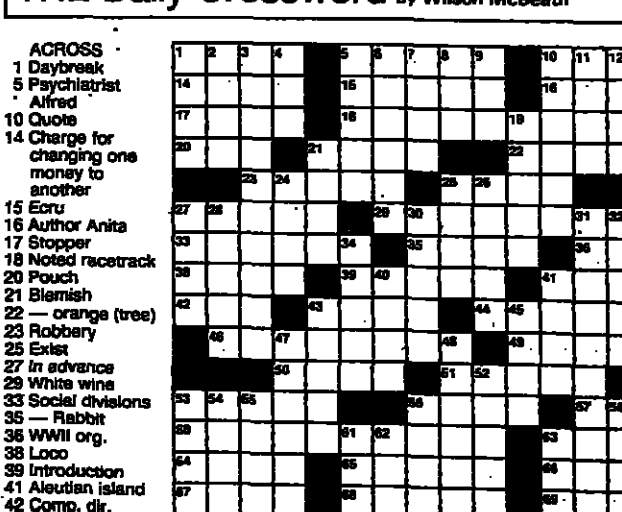
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SHEEP TRIPE HARDLY ANSWER  
Answer: She fell in love with the pretty chef, only to have him do this — "DESSERT" HER

### THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath





## Financial Markets

in co-operation with  
Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE Date: 14/10/91	TOKYO CLOSE Date: 15/10/91
Sterling Pound	1.7135	1.7083
Deutsche Mark	1.7017	1.7063
Swiss Franc	1.4865	1.4905
French Franc	5.7760	5.8142
Japanese Yen	129.40	129.83
European Currency Unit	1.2107	1.2007

Interbank bid rates for currencies trading U.S. Dollar 1,000,000 or equivalent.  
Date: 15/10/91

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.18	5.31	5.31	5.50
Sterling Pound	10.50	10.25	10.12	10.12
Deutsche Mark	9.12	9.31	9.25	9.31
Swiss Franc	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.06
French Franc	9.12	9.25	9.31	9.34
Japanese Yen	6.71	6.56	6.78	5.93
European Currency Unit	9.62	9.68	9.75	9.81

Price of Metals  
Date: 15/10/91

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	358.35	7.05	Silver	4.08	.092

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin  
Date: 15/10/91

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.587	.589
Sterling Pound	1.7742	1.7801
Deutsche Mark	.4029	.4049
Swiss Franc	.4611	.4634
French Franc	.1182	.1188
Japanese Yen	.5292	.5318
Dutch Guilder	.3575	.3593
Swedish Krona	.1106	.1112
Italian Lira	.0539	.0542
Belgian Franc	.0184	.0194

Other Currencies  
Date: 15/10/91

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7930	1.8010
Lebanese Lira	.0774	.0778
Saudi Riyal	.1829	.1835
Kuwaiti Dinar	.1863	.1870
Qatari Riyal	.2050	.2180
Egyptian Pound	1.7590	1.7600
Omani Riyal	.1863	.1870
UAE Dirham	.3675	.3715
Greek Drachmas	1.4500	1.4700
Cypriot Pound		

CAI Indices for Amman Financial Market  
Date: 15/10/91

Index	15/10/91	Close	14/10/91	Close
All-Share	121.86		122.07	
Banking Sector	102.77		102.70	
Insurance Sector	124.81		125.15	
Industry Sector	150.70		151.29	
Services Sector	131.03		130.37	

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7085/95	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1293/98	Canadian dollar
	1.7060/67	Deutschmarks
	1.9230/40	Dutch guilders
	1.4903/10	Swiss francs
	35.10/15	Belgian francs
	5.8150/8200	French francs
	1275/1276	Italian lire
	129.90/130.00	Japanese yen
	6.2150/2200	Swedish crowns
	6.6800/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.5730/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	358.50/359.00	U.S. dollars

## Japan cautions other rich nations on budget deficits

BANGKOK (R) — Capitalism's premier annual event opened in Bangkok Tuesday with Japan implicitly telling the United States how to run its affairs and Washington telling the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) how to run theirs.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasuhiro Mieno endorsed the IMF's call for increased savings in the industrialized world to help meet the demands of Middle East reconstruction and the emergence of the Soviet Union and eastern Europe as market economies.

"First and foremost, we urge that countries with budget deficits, especially some of the major industrial countries, make every effort to cut their deficits, as this is one policy that can be adopted by governments individually," Mr. Mieno told the opening-day session of the World Bank-IMF annual meeting.

Canada, Italy and especially the United States have been under increasing pressure from rich allies to bring their expenditure more in line with their revenue.

Mr. Mieno said the economies of major industrial nations were generally expanding.

To solidify this trend, he said, major nations should adopt fiscal and monetary policies that provide the basis for sustained, non-inflationary economic growth.

Spanish Finance Minister Carlos Solchaga and Finnish central bank governor Rolf Kullberg have both voiced concern over the past few days at how fast U.S. interest rates have fallen. They

feared this could spur inflation.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady devoted most of his speech to the problems faced by the Soviet Union, an American preoccupation during days of preliminary meetings in the Thai capital.

Mr. Brady told the World Bank and the IMF they would need to develop "new modes of operation" to help the Soviet Union and eastern Europe make the transition to capitalism.

"Brief mission visits to negotiate adjustment programmes with central governments will not be enough," he said.

"In the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, we are confronted with the most radical economic change in the post-war period," Mr. Brady said. "They... need more fundamental assistance that goes well beyond standard (economic) adjustment programmes."

He ticked off a list of what is required, from changing attitudes toward the creation of wealth to building basic private and government economic institutions, and from basic training on how to run profitable companies to practical advice on tax codes and tax collection systems.

"And last but not least, they need assistance on how to establish a workable legal system for private enterprise," he said.

To respond to those needs, the IMF and World Bank must develop a partnership with the private sector to elicit its expertise in helping countries build the foundations of market economies, Mr.

## Albania joins World Bank, IMF

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Albania, the poorest country in Europe, took another step out of decades of self-imposed isolation Tuesday by becoming the 156th member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The communist nation's membership was ratified by the board of governors of the sister institutions at the opening session of their annual meeting, said bank spokesman Peter Riddleberger.

Albania asked to join the two institutions in January, and the government that came to power in June pushed to speed the process, said Deputy Prime Minister Gramoz Pashko, head of his country's delegation to the conference.

The bank and IMF required Albania to disclose its financial status and begin switching from a centrally planned to a market economy.

Mr. Pashko said Tuesday that a package of measures to convert the economy has been submitted to parliament "but we need IMF support for our balance of payments problems and World Bank support for structural problems."

In 1989, the last year for which figures are available, Albania had a per capita income of \$930. Its gross national product was \$2.8 billion.

The World Bank provides loans to promote development in poorer countries, while the IMF helps governments in financial straits and promotes global monetary cooperation.

## Briton wins Nobel economic science prize

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Ronald Coase was awarded the Nobel memorial prize in economic science Tuesday for expanding economic theory to take into account property rights and transaction costs.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said Dr. Coase's theories "are among the most dynamic forces behind research in economic science and jurisprudence today."

Dr. Coase's theories have been used in legal science, economic history and organization theory.

Dr. Coase, 81, was born in Middlesex, England, and is a professor emeritus at the University of Chicago law school.

He was on vacation in southern France and had not been notified he was the winner of the \$1 million prize, said Carl-Olof Jacobson, secretary general of the academy. "The world knows before him," said Mr. Jacobson.

Dr. Coase started in the 1930s developing his explanations about how things like contract terms, laws, transaction costs, and property rights determine the success of an economic enterprise.

Until recently, the academy said, many of those concepts were accepted as givens and not studied.

"With simple means he explained why different kinds of contracts exist and how they work and why laws are written the way they are and what they lead to," said Assar Lindbeck, a member of the awards committee.

"He worked for decades alone, before his colleagues started to appreciate his theory," said Mr. Jacobson.

"One conclusion of Coase's work is that when rights are not well-defined we do not get an effective use of resources," said Karl-Goran Mäler, a member of the prize committee. As an example, Mr. Mäler said environmental and natural resources which are mismanaged because rights to

their use are not spelled out.

The definition of property rights, and the way they are distributed among individuals by law, contract and regulations, determine how economic decisions are made and whether they will succeed, said the academy.

The academy said that Dr. Coase, who made his breakthrough in the 1970s and 1980s, "showed that traditional, basic microeconomic theory was incomplete because it only included production and transport costs," but neglected the costs of entering into and executing contracts and managing organizations.

Such costs are commonly known as transaction costs and they account for a considerable share of the total use of resources in the economy, the academy said.

"By incorporating different types of transaction costs, Dr. Coase paved the way for a systematic analysis of institutions in the economic system," the academy said.

Dr. Coase's works on the importance of property rights "has given birth to a completely new scientific branch, where we have leading legal experts and leading economists who work (from the basis of) understanding the legal apparatus," said Mr. Mäler. He said Dr. Coase's work also deepened understanding of how company organizations evolve.

Dr. Coase's two major studies are "The Nature Of The Firm," in which he introduced the term, "transaction cost," and illustrated their crucial importance and "The Problem Of Social Costs," in which he discussed property rights.

Americans have dominated the economics prize since it was established in 1968 by the Bank of Sweden as a memorial to Alfred Nobel, the Swedish industrialist and inventor who endowed the other five prizes which bear his name.

## Prominent U.S. economist warns of inevitable end of aid to Israel

WASHINGTON — Israel will eventually be forced to wean itself from American aid, and must reinvigorate its economy in order to prepare for this, a prominent economist and State Department consultant warned this week.

"Israel cannot count on a permanent and unconditional flow of aid from the U.S. or any other foreign government," said Herbert Stein, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, currently State Department consultant "on the Israeli economy."

Mr. Stein, in a Sunday address to a State of Israel Bonds leadership conference, said this does not necessarily mean that "the U.S. government has become hostile or even unsympathetic to Israel." He said there is still considerable support for aid to Israel in the U.S. government, but that it had to be recognized that the situation is rapidly changing.

Though he advocated the granting of the \$10 billion in loan guarantees Israel has requested, he said that "after the immigration emergency is over, the U.S.

government should indicate its agreement with the idea of an orderly phase-out of U.S. government economic aid to Israel."

An end to U.S. support, he said, should not be viewed in a completely negative light. "We should remember that for a long time Israel has been the largest recipient of U.S. direct aid," and that "for a long time the standard view was that the aid would be phased out."

Recent developments that have intensified what Mr. Stein termed a "reconsideration of the permanence" of U.S. aid to Israel include the end of the Cold War and Israel's value "as a Western island in a sea of Soviet satellites," the tightening U.S. economy, and the perception that "Israel is no longer a poor pioneer country and that it is not being vigorous in reforming its own economic policies."

Offering a tough and detailed critique of Israel's economic problems, Stein called for a "new comprehensive economic reform programme" to stimulate investment and inspire new confidence.

He called on Israel Bonds to lobby for such a package, saying

## BBC rivals CNN in Asia

LONDON (AP) — The BBC Monday took on CNN with a television news and information channel which is initially being beamed to Asia and which it plans to expand globally in two years.

"We think it's time for another player," Hugh Williams, the channel's director of programming, told a news conference. "We do see CNN as a rival. We think there is room for both."

The joint venture with a Hong Kong company called Hutchison began broadcasting two hours a day Monday and will go around the clock in mid-November, the BBC said.

To compete with the longer established Cable News Network (CNN) British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) is counting on its worldwide reputation for producing high quality news programmes.

That reputation is based on its highly respected world service radio broadcasts.

John Tusa, managing director of the BBC World Service, said at the launch: "We're used to painting a total picture of the world."

The BBC World Service television channel will be a commercial channel free to viewers. This means the BBC will profit directly from ad revenue for the first time, although its programmes have appeared on commercial networks before, company officials said.

The BBC's two domestic television channels are supported by the state and annual fees paid by viewers.

The channel, launched by Princess Anne, initially is capable of reaching 38 Asian countries, home to 2.7 billion people, the BBC said.

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**HER ALIBI**  
Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.



# Bosnia declares sovereignty in fresh blow to Yugoslavia

**BELGRADE (R)** — The volatile Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina declared itself a sovereign state in a decisive step towards independence Tuesday and fighting raged in Croatia, increasing fears of an all-out civil war.

Muslim and Croatian members of the Bosnian parliament in Sarajevo, in a controversial vote after a stormy debate, adopted documents that could pave the way for the central republic to try to secede from the Yugoslav Federation.

Serbian deputies, representing the third main nationality in the ethnically-divided republic which borders both Serbia and Croatia, stormed out of the session before the vote and declared the decision illegal.

"There is no place for us in Yugoslavia," Bosnia's Muslim President Alija Izetbegovic told the parliament as the Democratic Action Party proposed the independence moves.

The votes — which diplomats said fell short of a full declaration of independence — pushed Bosnia down a secessionist road already taken by the republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

With federal authority shattered by 16 weeks of fighting in Croatia, the country of 23.5 million appears to be hurtling fast towards a bloody collapse.

More than 1,000 people have been killed since June in fighting over Croatia's independence moves. Croatian Radio reported fresh fighting overnight and Tuesday in towns in the northeast and centre of the rebel republic.

A shaky truce hangs in the balance in Croatia because a relief convoy has failed to take aid to the town of Vukovar, almost flattened by seven weeks of shelling by Serbs, who oppose Croatian independence, and the Serb-led Yugoslav army.

In moves to break the deadlock, the presidents of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman, were scheduled to have separate talks in Moscow with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug said the Bosnian parliament approved a document declaring a "democratic sovereign state of equal citizens and peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Muslims, Serbs and Croats."

It also adopted a document on

the "future of the Yugoslav community" which appeared to lay the framework for breaking away from Yugoslavia.

Tanjung said 86 Muslims and 42 Croats voted after 73 Serbs walked out. It did not say how many favoured the independence moves.

The vote widened splits among Bosnia's 4.2 million people, 44 per cent of whom are Muslim, 31 per cent Serbs and 17 per cent Croats, and increased fears of fighting between ethnic groups.

"People of Bosnia-Herzegovina can flee from a battlefield that is already prepared only with the help of leaders other than the present ones who know only how to make conditions — either our (peace) option or war," the main Bosnian newspaper Oslobođenje said.

Many Yugoslavs fear Bosnia will be sucked into the conflict between Serbs and Croats in Croatia because of its explosive ethnic mix and become the battlefield of a civil war.

Muslim and Croats in Bosnia fear Serbia wants to create a "rump" Yugoslavia without Slovenia and Croatia which it would dominate as the biggest

nationality and most powerful republic.

In a sign of the tensions, Belgrade said deputies had been handed flak jackets as they left the Bosnian parliament.

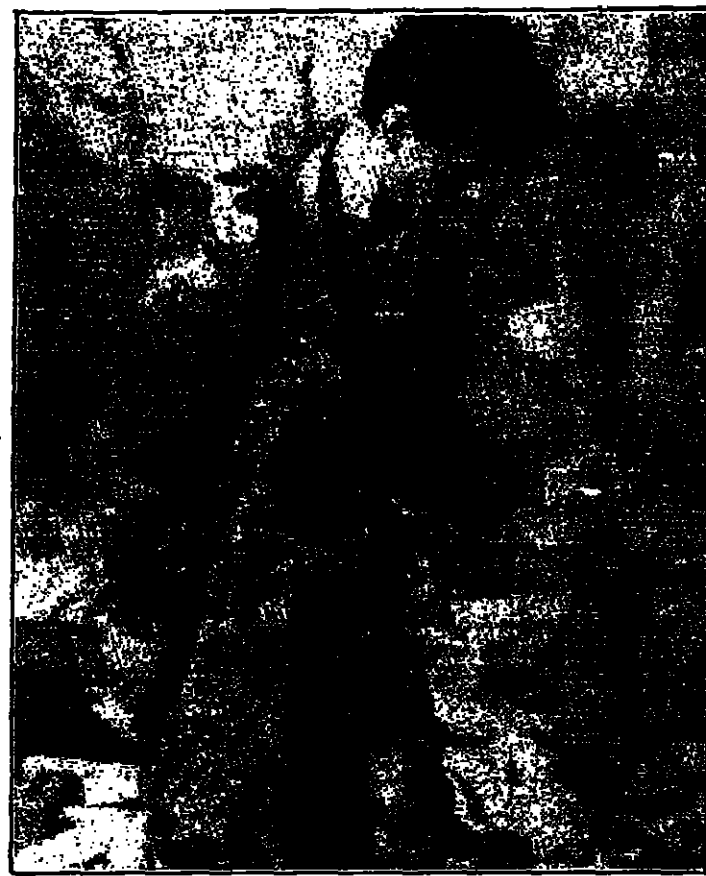
The legality of the sovereignty moves was unclear because the parliament's president, ethnic Serb Momcilo Krajisnik, declared the session closed before the vote was taken.

"There is no legal way to do something like this," Radovan Karadzic, president of Bosnia's Serbian Democratic Party, said.

Bosnia was the scene of some of Yugoslavia's worst fighting in World War II. The murder of an Austrian archduke in Sarajevo in 1914 triggered World War I.

In Croatia, talks were due to resume between the army and Croatian forces on getting the relief convoy to Vukovar.

Until the convoy gets through to deliver much-needed food and medicine, the Croats are refusing to lift a blockade of a federal army barracks in the Croatian capital Zagreb. Both are key parts of a truce worked out a week ago.



A Croatian fighter holds an unexploded bomb that was dropped by the Yugoslav Air Force during a raid.

Croatian Radio said shelling of Vukovar intensified after the relief convoy left the area Monday without managing to deliver food and medical supplies.

The radio reported fierce fighting Monday night around Novska, southeast of Zagreb, and said the federal air force was involved in attacks. It said Nova Gradiska and Osijek also came under mortar and artillery fire.

## Yeltsin summons aides to discuss crisis

**MOSCOW (R)** — Russian President Boris Yeltsin met his closest advisers Tuesday to tackle conflicts that have paralysed the republic's leadership since August's failed coup.

One official at the White House, the Russian parliament building which was at the centre of resistance to the putsch, said Mr. Yeltsin was expected to sack most of his conservative cabinet over the next few days. Details would be discussed at the meeting of the president's State Council or inner leadership.

"Change is imminent," the official said.

Sergei Shakhrai, one of the leading figures in a power struggle that has unfolded since the collapse of Kremlin power delivered real power into republican hands, said the time had come for decisive action.

"There has been a pause (since the coup)," he told Sovetskaya Rossiya newspaper.

"The pause has lingered on. I understand that an actor must take long breaks, but in some areas it has already assumed the quality of a graveyard silence," he said.

Mr. Yeltsin effectively circumvented his government early this month when, without consultation, he empowered a close ally to initiate a crucial inter-republican economic agreement.

Government ministers rebelled against the action and criticised many points of the agreements, which will be signed Friday.

The affair underlined the weakness of the present cabinet.

Sources in the White House said one possibility was that Mr. Yeltsin, who has already amassed considerable powers since the failed coup, would abolish the position of prime minister and make the cabinet directly answerable to his office.

He would then appoint a personal deputy to the cabinet to push through radical economic reform.

Decisive action in the economy is already long overdue.

Almost 100 days of Mr. Yeltsin's presidency has produced no clear progress towards economic reform and privatisation. His popularity could sink rapidly if fuel and food shortages begin to bite with no clear prospects of improvement.

Steel workers have warned of a complete collapse in their sector if urgent action is not taken. Oil production is gradually falling and there are first signs of discontent in the central trade union movement over looming unemployment.

Mr. Yeltsin has been consulting with democratic Russia, a loose amalgamation of radical reformers, on the future appearance of a Russia cabinet. "Democracy" now constitutes the most powerful political force after the effective abolition of the Communist Party.

But Mr. Yeltsin and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev must be prepared to take large political and personal risks if they are to push through the unpopular measures that will be necessary to revive the economy this winter. Mr. Yeltsin, still far from the most popular politician in the country, has the most to lose from a harsh winter.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is to abolish one of the most controversial vestiges of its crumbling totalitarian order — the system of "propiska" obliging citizens to obtain special permission if they want to move to another city.

The Propiska — literally registration — enabled Communist authorities to keep a tight rein on citizens, controlling and monitoring their movements. Unruly individuals could be banished from cities and compliant comrades rewarded with permission to live, for instance, in Moscow or Leningrad.

But Sergei Alexeyev, head of the Constitutional Supervisory Committee of the Soviet parliament, told a news conference Monday the Propiska violated basic human rights and would be abolished from Jan. 1.

In future, he said, citizens would be obliged only to register a change of address with police.

The step is likely to stir fears among Muscovites that tens of thousands of outsiders could descend on the capital, where shortages are already acute, seeking food and accommodation.

But Alexeyev said it was possible Moscow would have a special "higher regime" of registration, suggesting restrictions of some kind could be retained for the city.

## Madonna's gold basque to be auctioned

**LONDON (R)** — A gold basque — close-fitting bodice — which pop star Madonna wore on her last tour is to be sold at a British auction to help the homeless. The basque, which has cross-shaped breast shields and was designed by French fashion designer Jean Paul Gaultier, is expected to fetch the highest price at the sale of pop memorabilia in Manchester, northern England, on Nov. 17. Annie Lennox of the Eurythmics group asked friends and colleagues to back the sale on behalf of Shelter which runs a campaign for the homeless. Proceeds from the sale will go to Shelter's 25th anniversary appeal for £3 million (\$5 million) to expand its network of housing centres.

## Michael Caine buys home in California

**BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP)** — Michael Caine has bought a home overlooking this city of celebrities. The 58-year-old actor paid about \$2.5 million for the four-bedroom, contemporary home, the Los Angeles Times reported. Mr. Caine and his wife, Shakira, have lived in his native England for the past four years but are former Beverly Hills residents. Mr. Caine, who has made about 70 films in his career, won an Academy Award in 1986 as Best Supporting Actor for the Woody Allen film Hannah and Her Sisters. He co-stars with Carol Burnett and Christopher Reeve in the film Noises Off, scheduled for release next year.

## Piranhas lurk in Taiwanese river

**TAIPEI (R)** — Watch out when swimming in Taiwan: Escaped piranhas, the razor-toothed, flesh-eating fish of South American rivers, are on the loose. At least two anglers have caught several of the voracious fish in Taiwan's northern Tungkang River during recent weeks, an Ilan County government official said Monday. "We're not sure if the piranhas can survive Taiwan's winter, but we are investigating because they could potentially destroy the ecological balance of the river," said agriculture section chief Wu Hsi-Da. The small fish, which are prolific breeders, were apparently introduced into the river by people emptying their fish tanks, he said. At least one enterprising pond owner in Taiwan has stocked up with piranhas, known in Chinese as "people-eating fish," and charges anglers a fee to catch them.

## Milky Way 'looks like a cigar'

**TOKYO (R)** — After three years of intensive observations, a Japanese astronomer says he has discovered that the Milky Way is shaped like a cigar. The finding was based mainly on the distribution of gas density in the central part of the galaxy, Naomasa Nakai of the National Astronomical Observatory said. The Milky Way, the galaxy which contains our solar system, is composed of innumerable stars that are almost invisible to the naked eye from the Earth. "It is extremely difficult to determine the shape of the galaxy because we are living in it," Nakai said. It had been widely believed that the Milky Way was shaped like a spiral, he said, but it now appeared it was cigar-shaped. Mr. Nakai's research was carried out with the help of a huge radio telescope, 45 metres (146 feet) in diameter, in Nagano, central Japan. Apart from the Milky Way, only two other galaxies, among possible billions, were known to be cigar-shaped, Mr. Nakai said.

## China conquers the cabbage crush

**PEKING (AP)** — China has conquered the cabbage crush. Buying up huge cabbage stocks used to be a patriotic duty in years of bumper crops. But production was reduced this year thanks to the spread of green-house farming and more shipments from southern provinces, which created a better choice of vegetables in the winter. Official reports Sunday said it was now unnecessary to press individuals, work units and organisations to consume the cabbage cornucopia. The announcement is a victory of sorts for Chinese who had become reluctant to continue the cold winter ways of eating cabbage, more cabbage and even more cabbage. Every November, the capital city was inundated with the vegetable after a harvest of hundreds of thousands of tons.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### China warns Taiwan against spying

**PEKING (R)** — China, stepping up its war of words against Taiwan, accused the island's Nationalist government Tuesday of hypocrisy by publicly advocating better relations but secretly sending spies to subvert the mainland. On Monday China announced the capture of four alleged Nationalist spies and showed them being interrogated on state television. "Taiwan authorities have often declared they hope for a 'reduction of tension'... but actually they keep sending spies to the mainland, establishing spy cells, buying information, spreading rumours and trying to destroy the stability of China's politics, economy and society," a front-page editorial in the People's Daily said Tuesday. The editorial was next to an article detailing charges against the four. One, Taiwanese Li Zanta, had been deported and the other three, all Chinese citizens, would be tried.

### Cheney to attend NATO meeting

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Defence Secretary Dick Cheney has departed for the first major NATO session held since the Soviet coup and President George Bush's initiative to slash superpower nuclear arsenals. The session, scheduled to be held in Sicily Thursday and Friday, will focus on "how NATO's nuclear forces can be shaped, molded and adapted to reflect the changed security requirement" in Europe in light of the demise of the Warsaw Pact, a senior defence official said. The official, speaking about the meeting on condition of anonymity, said alliance defence ministers will "consider reductions to NATO's nuclear stockpile over and above those the president has stated we will already take." Alliance sources, speaking in Brussels, told the Associated Press last week that NATO was ready to make deep cuts in its arsenal of nuclear gravity bombs, perhaps even slicing it in half. Analysts have estimated that the alliance has about 1,400 such weapons, which can be delivered from aircraft that can carry either nuclear or conventional arms.

### 'U.S. helps Russia build missile shield'

**LONDON (R)** — Britain's Independent newspaper said that the United States is helping Russia develop a shield against nuclear missiles which might one day be launched at it accidentally or on purpose by any of the Soviet republics. Tuesday's edition said that, contrary to statements by President Mikhail Gorbachev, "nuclear weapons outside Russia are not under firm central control." The newspaper quoted remarks by Vitaly Shlykov, deputy defence minister of the Russian Federation, made to a conference in Rimini, Italy, after he had visited Washington. "One of the most effective means of coping with the possible proliferation of nuclear weapons among the republics is collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States," he said. An unnamed official with Shlykov was quoted as saying that republics with nuclear weapons "intend to keep them." The newspaper said no U.S. missiles would be sold and the accord would involve only a limited transfer of technology.

### U.S. carries out SDI experiment

**CAPE CANAVERAL (R)** — The U.S. Defence Department conducted a successful test of "Star Wars" anti-missile technology high in the skies over Florida early on Monday, the army said. The nine-minute test took place before dawn with instruments lofted by a small research rocket from Cape Canaveral air force station after several false starts, the army said. William Frederick, assistant director of Sensor Technology for the army's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) Office, said there were no problems with the \$10 million experiment — unlike a twin that failed earlier this year.

## New Zaire government takes office

**KINSHASA (R)** — Zaire's opposition has finally won a share of power but now faces an uphill task to save the country from economic collapse.

President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has ruled Zaire virtually unchecked for 26 years, approved Monday a government led by Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi, a long-standing opponent.

Mr. Mobutu, his hand forced first by riots and then by pressure from Western aid donors, signed a decree approving a new cabinet after two weeks of wrangling over the allocation of ministerial portfolios.

It is the first time since he seized power in a 1965 coup that Mr. Mobutu, a journalist turned soldier who celebrated his 61st birthday Monday, has ceded power to the opposition.

The new government will now have to deal with a country still recovering from riots three weeks ago which left more than 100

dead and caused hundreds of millions of dollars of damage.

Western embassies and businessmen say Zaire's economy is in a state of collapse and reconstruction could take years.

Mr. Tshisekedi, a 58-year-old lawyer, said he would tackle the job with a team of mostly unknown technocrats who will lead the country to general elections.

"It seems on first glance to be a good government," one diplomat said.

## Pope urges not to neglect poorer nations

**BRASILIA, Brazil (R)** — Pope John Paul has urged the International Community not to neglect the Third World as it strives to help rebuild post-Communist Eastern Europe.

"The concentration of efforts aimed at building up the economies of these countries should not be allowed to distract attention from the sad situations which burden so many nations," the Pope told diplomats in Brasilia's capital on Monday night.

The Pope, who has made defence of the poor a common thread of his second trip to Brazil, told the diplomats that the fall of communism in the East Bloc in 1989 and 1990 did not excuse them of their obligations to help other needy countries.

Advanced nations, the Pope said, could not "shirk their responsibilities to help those countries which alone would never be able to reach a just level of development."

The Pope, who played a key role in events which led to the fall of communism in his native Poland, has frequently stressed that business and political opportunities made possible by diminished East-West tensions since 1989

should not lead to neglect of the most needy nations.

Since he arrived in Brazil Saturday as the start of a 10-day tour of 10 cities, the Pope had made numerous defences of Latin America's poor and downtrodden.

Before he addressed the diplomats at the Vatican embassy here, the Pope bluntly told President Fernando Collor de Mello that there was precious little time left to enact changes that would make Brazilian society more just.

The massive gap between rich and poor in Brazil had to be bridged urgently, he said.

## Haiti may scrap plans for new elections

**PORT-AU-PRINCE (R)** — Haiti's military-installed provisional government could scrap plans for new elections and opt to negotiate to head off a trade embargo, Prime Minister Jean-Jacques Honorat hinted Monday.

Speaking to deputies during a parliamentary confirmation hearing Mr. Honorat, 60, repeated his readiness to negotiate with the Organisation of American States (OAS) on its demand for the restoration of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Mr. Honorat, a long-time critic of Mr. Aristide, took a similar position in comments to foreign reporters last Friday. It was the first time he had repeated this in public to a Haitian audience.

The Chamber of Deputies ratified Mr. Honorat Monday evening, watched by about 15 soldiers of the training camp, a unit believed to have played a leading role in the Sept. 30 coup, while others waited outside.

Mr. Honorat said he had named nine of his 12 cabinet members. He did not identify them and only five accompanied him.

Several prominent centrists, who could help to win respectability overseas for the military-backed government, have declined to join his government.

Some politicians who did accept posts had links to the military government of General Henri Namphy in the late 1980s.

Last week the 34-member OAS agreed to use trade sanctions to try to reverse the coup.

OAS members, and nations outside the hemispheric umbrella, regard the provisional presidency of Supreme Court Judge Joseph Nerette as illegitimate.

Mr. Honorat did not explain how he hoped to reach agreement between those who insist on an unconditional return for the democratically elected president and those who oppose allowing Mr. Aristide back on any terms.

New elections — excluding Mr. Aristide who won last December's vote with a landslide — would further complicate efforts to restore him to office, and Mr. Honorat hinted he could use an election timetable as a bargaining chip to counter sanctions.

Meanwhile, the Haiti ambassador to the United States said Monday Mr. Aristide might be willing to allow changes in his government and remain abroad for a while if the Haitian Congress will recognise his presidency.

Ambassador Jean Casimir, declaring allegiance to Mr. Aristide rather than the coup plotters who overthrew him on Sept. 30, said an Organisation of American States civilian force likely would go to Haiti before Mr. Aristide's return.

## Nobel boosts Burmese but analysts fear junta will tighten up

**RANGOON (R)** — News of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi spread in the Burmese capital Tuesday but response was muted in a city cowed by tough military rule.

Burma's rigidly-controlled state press has not reported Monday's award and there has been no formal government response. Burmese diplomats in Thailand described the award as interference in their internal affairs.

Diplomats and academics said it could encourage the junta to tighten its grip still further.

The Nobel Committee cited Aung San Suu Kyi for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights against a "regime characterised by brutality."

"It was not clear if Aung San Suu Kyi, 46, who has spent more than two years confined to her home beside Rangoon's Inya Lake, knew that she has been honoured.

News of the award spread in Rangoon via those who had heard it on foreign radio stations such as the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Diplomats said it was a major psychological boost to a people who demonstrated by the hundreds of thousands for democracy in 1988.

But few were willing to show their feelings for fear of the army, which bayoneted and shot thousands of people to crush dissent in 1988 and imposes long jail terms on anyone who dares speak against it.

Rangoon residents said armed troops still patrolled the streets and in the past two weeks had revived late night house-to-house searches to root out opponents.

"People who know (of the award) say they are overjoyed in their hearts, but they don't say anything out loud as they just don't know who they can trust," said one resident reached by telephone from Bangkok.

"The climate here is pretty hard. People are pretty afraid."

In the eastern town of Myawadi on the Thai border, people said they were pleased by the news.

"All the Burmese people are happy for her. The only people

who are unhappy are the (junta)," said one man.

He said the government should avoid being condemned by the international community by releasing her before the formal presentation of the prize.

Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) won the May 1990 general election by a landslide, despite her house arrest. But the junta has refused to let it govern and has arrested most of its leaders.

Burmese dissidents in exile were elated. In Bangkok, where thousands live as illegal immigrants, they threw parties late into Monday night.

"Everybody is delighted. It is the only good news Burma has had in the past three years," said one young woman who declined to be named.

Some 30 members of a parallel government set up last year by NLD members who fled military clampdowns celebrated modestly in Bangkok Tuesday with a Burmese traditional meal.

"Friends from all over the world have called to extend their

congratulations on this great occasion and everyone is happy but the people in Burma are unable to share this happiness," said Maung Maung Aye, minister of trade in the rival government.

Information officer, Ha Pe, said they had telephoned the offices of the government newspaper in Rangoon to tell them of the award, "but they said it was none of their business and hung up."

He said they had also called the Rangoon Military Command. "They said 'thank you' and hung up."

Burma scholars said the junta appeared angered.

"It is likely the regime will tighten up. They have always looked askance at any foreign attempts to influence their society whether in culture, politics or economics," said David Steinberg, of Georgetown University in the United States.

Mr. Ha Pe called on the Association of South East Asian Nations to stop doing business with the junta and enter into dialogue with the parallel administration.

Western diplomats say the Burmese military is sensitive only to criticism from the United Nations. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar hailed the award and said he hoped it would lead to Aung San Suu Kyi's release.

Steinberg said the honour was likely to encourage efforts to get the U.N. General Assembly to pass a resolution against Burma.

A motion by Sweden last year, calling for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners and expressing concern about the failure of the military to step aside, was shelved after opposition from several states including China.

Thai Prime Minister Anand Panyarachund asked by reporters for his reaction, said: "It is pleasing that someone in our region is awarded this honourable peace prize."

But he added that Thailand's good relations with Burma would not be affected.

"Thailand still puts a priority on good relations with the Burmese government," he said.

Invoking themes of patriotism and rebellion that are a hallmark of his speeches, Mr. Castro praised Cuba as a "little island of revolution... surrounded by capitalism," and situated a few miles from its arch-enemy, the United States.

"We're invincible... and if they have to kill our entire people to crush the revolution, then the people, behind their leaders and their party, are ready to die," he said.

"We're ready to water our ideas with our blood," he added, standing beneath a huge, metal sculpture of 19th century Cuban independence fighter Major General Antonio Maceo that had been erected especially for the party congress.